

Accepted

MICHIGAN FARMER.

VOL. VIII.

DETROIT, JANUARY, 1850.

NO. 1

NOTES BY THE WAY—NO. 47.

BY THE EDITOR.

Anti-book farmer No. 1.—He lives on one of the most beautiful and fertile prairies in the State of Michigan. His name is Abner C. All that nature can do for him she has done. His land, (which was paid for when he commenced his farming operations) was rich and productive, and being unincumbered with timber, he had nothing to do but fence it and put in the plow, there not being a shrub or a stone in its way.

The way he managed to break up—a spectacle.—When he commenced breaking up his farm, his boys not being large enough to drive the team, he took his wife, with "one at the breast," into the field for a driver—but what was to be done with the baby in the mean time? Abner was fruitful in expedients, (as most men are when they undertake to do things the wrong way) and he was not long in disposing of the difficulty.—At it he went, and constructed a sort of box, which he placed upon the plow beam, to which it was made fast, and in this box he deposited the squalling charge. Thus prepared, the team was set in motion, the poor woman did her best, laying on the gad after her own fashion, and as a woman only can, while Abner trailed along after the plow, the music from the plow beam, meanwhile, breaking forth every now and then in strains which caused even the stupid ox to look round with astonishment, as though to inquire what it all meant. All parties, however, soon became reconciled, and the work went on somehow, until the job was accomplished.



ABNER HARD AT IT.

Another expedient, and another spectacle.—Abner was desirous of building an addition to his barn, but at the end to which the part was to be added, there lay a huge pile of manure, which had been accumulating from his stable from the time his barn was first built. At first, he was at an entire loss as to what disposition he should make of it, to get it out of the way, as he supposed it would do more hurt than good to his already fertile land, if applied to it, and perhaps spoil it entirely. After reflecting upon the matter awhile, he concluded to haul his manure heap back into the woods, and deposit it in a by-place as he would the carcass of a dead horse, and thus he actually disposed of it, where it lies to this day; while his land, has, in the meantime, been constantly deteriorating, and becoming less and less prolific from year to year.

How he has prospered.—His boys grew up, somehow, but they were of little use to him, as might have been anticipated from the kind of training they were likely to receive at his hands. While they remained with him, they were generally as much out of their places, as his wife was when wielding the ox-gad, as his child was, when squalling upon the plow beam, and as his manure heap was deposited in the woods, being only a constant bill of expense to him. But as is generally the case with such hopeful youths, they soon scattered abroad, one here and another there, and left him alone, not one of them now affording promise of becoming a useful man.

Thus Abner has managed matters from year to year. With nothing in its place, and a place for nothing, without system, order, or economy, how could there be thrift? He is not a lazy man; he may be called industrious, perhaps, in his way, but managing matters thus, he is constantly embarrassed with debt, and has had hard work of it to struggle his way along thus far, possessed as he is, of as fine a farm as was ever tilled.—

And he wonders that he does not get along better, and is forever complaining of his bad luck. O there never was a man that had such luck!

Anti-book farmer, No. 2.—On the same beautiful prairie, lives an individual, whose general system of farming, if we may judge from his operations for the last year or two, is not much better. This individual has a good prairie farm, which, though not large, is yet sufficient to occupy his whole attention to good advantage. A year ago last fall, he took it into his head that he must have more scope for the display of his agricultural talents, than his own farm afforded, and so off he goes a mile and a half, and takes a large tract of land to put into wheat on shares, leaving his own farm to be put in to spring crops. He toiled on through the whole fall, and by great exertion got his wheat put in. Upon a portion of his own farm he put in spring crops, but his attention was so much taken up with his magnificent wheat crop, and his hopes so much placed upon it, that he neglected his crops at home, and they came to nothing; his corn fields being left untilled, yielded but a scanty return. His wheat crop, from which he anticipated so much, was struck with rust, and did not pay for harvesting. So that the poor fellow, after all his hard work, and all his outlay, was left without resource, and in the month of October, when we were in the neighborhood, he had actually taken a neighbor's wheat to thresh for the sake of the straw for fodder for his cattle, this being the only compensation he was to receive for threshing.

A contrast.—Upon the same fertile prairie, there lives a man, whose history and farming operations form quite a contrast to those of the individuals above introduced. He came into the country poor, at an early day. So scanty were his means, that, in performing the journey from the State of Ohio to Michigan, with his family and all his effects, he only expended fifty cents in money, and that for ferriage across streams. Arriving upon the delightful prairie where he now lives, he selected a location, and took possession as a squatter, the land not having yet come into market. His entire capital consisted in the native energy and perseverance of his character, and it was enough—worth more to him than a magnificent farm all paid for, was to Abner C.—, for now he could buy out a half a dozen of him.

As we said, he squatted upon his location, and went to work. To raise money to pay for his

land when it should come into market, he went all the way to Ann Arbor and earned it in splitting rails. With the money in his pocket, he was prepared to secure his pre-emption right, and in due time, was made the lord of his own independent acres. With renewed vigor, he entered upon and prosecuted the work of improving his farm: field after field was fenced and put under cultivation, and with the proceeds of his toil, other lands adjoining were purchased and added to his domain, and now he treads one of the finest and best cultivated farms upon the prairie, and is not only clear of debt, but is one of the most monied men in all the region, having a considerable amount of money at interest. And what is better than all this, and far more to be appreciated, he has, while earning the property now in his possession, earned a reputation and established a character, which has gained him the confidence, and given him a high place in the regards of all who know him, as an honest and upright man, a kind neighbor, and a useful citizen, and he is in a fair way to be known as a public man, beyond the limits of his own neighborhood, and his own county.

And what a contrast to the above cases is here! Nor is there a greater diversity in the results, than in the means by which they were attained. In the case of the latter individual, the means made use of were wisely adapted to the end in view; every wheel in the machine had its proper place, all were moved as by one main spring, and all conspired together to bring about the result sought. His wife was left to move in her own proper sphere, instead of being forced into a strange and unnatural one, while her infant child rested quietly in its cradle, or nestled in its mother's arms, instead of being mounted upon a plow beam, a spectacle to dumb beasts; the manure heap was not deemed a nuisance, to be got rid of at a heavy bill of expense, but was esteemed valuable as food for his growing crops—in a word, order, system and economy, promptness, energy and perseverance were the secret of his success.

Need we add, that he has availed himself of the light afforded by agricultural publications, and reaps the benefits of the various improvements in his art which are introduced from time to time. Need we add further, that the individuals, whose farming operations stand in so unenviable a contrast to his, belong to that class, who "know enough about farming already," and who would deem it a reflection upon their agricultural abilities to be asked to subscribe for an agricultural paper. Try one of them, and see if he does not turn upon you most indignantly, and exclaim, "what! do you think I'm a fool—do you 'spose I

dont know how to farm it without going to the newspaper? I've not farmed it these twenty years, and dont know how yet, I tell you."

We remark in closing, that the above are no fancy sketches, but are drawn from real life, and have embodiment in the farming operations of three bona fido individuals, whose lots have been cast in one of the most lovely and desirable portions of our State.

NOTES BY THE WAY—NO. 48.

BY THE EDITOR.

FARM OF ANDREW Z. MOORE

On a former occasion, we spoke of some things connected with the farming operations of Andrew Z. Moore, Esq., of Prairie Ronde, and promised to give some further particulars in due time. That pledge we will now try to redeem.

His taste for horse flesh.—Mr. M. is quite an amateur in this department. Some men seem to be endued with a sort of intuitive perception of the qualities of a horse, and can tell you all about him, the moment they fasten their eyes upon him, while to others all horses are alike, so far as their "nice points" are concerned, and that notwithstanding they may have been conversant with them from their childhood up. Mr. M. belongs to the former class, and to him, no object, outside of his domestic abode, presents greater attractions than a fine horse. And he has some very superior animals, and one, in particular, (a seed horse) which is a model of beauty. He says he is a descendant of old Eclipse, and that he has refused five hundred dollars for him.

Raising colts.—Mr. M. has embarked somewhat extensively in the business of raising colts having some eight or ten foaled annually. And, he thinks it far more profitable than raising neat cattle. Indeed, he says he can raise a colt at as little expense as he can a calf, and the former not having cost any more at three years old, than the latter, will sell for three times as much. Its dam is just as good for farm work, during the period of gestation and of suckling, as though she had no such charge, while her milk affords it sustenance the first season, and after that, an acre of pasture and an acre of meadow, he says, will be sufficient to sustain it, and give it a healthful and vigorous growth until it is three years old. But the use of two acres of land is not worth more than five dollars annually, at the most making an outlay of fifteen dollars, in addition to the expense of the horse. At three years old

his colts, he thinks, will average him fifty dollars each. He remarked, that, after making all due allowance for the mishaps to which colts were subject, the raising of them was still far more profitable than the raising of neat stock.

Feeding horses loose in the stable.—He never ties his horses in the stable, if there are a dozen of them. His horses ordinarily lie under sheds in winter, and enter the stable only to take their feed, and they all go in promiscuously, and stand side by side loose, and eat without ever injuring each other in the least, whereas, nothing is more common, than for horses to injure themselves, and often fatally, by being tied.

Other kinds of stock—white Durhams.—He has some very fine Durhams, and other breeds of neat cattle. He mentioned one circumstance in regard to the white Durhams, of which we were not before aware, viz: that unless great pains be taken with them, they will become lousy. He had a very fine heifer of that color, and she made a very valuable cow, but, in spite of all his painstaking, she was always lousy, and when a little neglected, she would get very bad. He parted with her, and soon afterwards, being neglected, she died from the effects of the lice. And he said it was a universal fact, that all Durhams of that color, were more or less affected in the same way. Their skin seems to be thinner and more tender, than that of others of the same breed but of different colors. We think he remarked, that the winter affected them more than those of other colors.

We asked him, if he did not think, that if our farmers would give their attention to the improvement of our native stock, instead of foreign, it would be quite as profitable for them—to which he replied, that he did not doubt that it would.

The way to raise potatoes.—The raising of potatoes, especially the planting and harvesting, is a *dirty*, unpleasant, slow and laborious job, and who does not dread it? Mr. M. has hit on an expedient which enables him to dispense with a large proportion of the labor usually bestowed upon this crop, without curtailing the yield. The way he works it is this—he enters his field with a plow, (say a stubble field on which he had wheat the season previous) and as he proceeds with his plowing, in every third furrow he drops his potatoes, and the fourth furrow covers them, so that once plowing suffices to prepare the land and cover the potatoes. When the potatoes are fairly up, he passed over the ground with a har-

row, and drags it thoroughly and that destroys the weeds, while it does not injure the potatoes, and that is all the culture they get. And then the labor of digging is equally alleviated. When the proper time comes, he enters the field again with his plow, and turns the rows up side down the potatoes being, by this operation, mostly brought to the surface. If any one is suspicious, that there may be some lurking ones underneath the surface, he can pass along with a fork and oust them. We understood him to say, that his potatoes planted and cultivated in this way, yielded as well as those treated in the usual mode, and certainly it is a method which is attended with an immense saving of labor, and commends itself to universal adoption. The plowing should not be deep.

How to weed corn.—He has a method of weeding his corn which is equally novel and economical. The corn is planted in shallow furrows, the top of the hill being somewhat below the surface on each side. As it makes its appearance above the surface, he enters the field with a harrow, and gives it a thorough dragging, crosswise of the furrows, which destroys the weeds and leaves the corn unmolested. He remarked, that he never knew a hill to be injured by the operation.

Effect of stirring the earth on corn in a dry time.—Mr. M. mentioned an instance which showed, most strikingly, the beneficial effect of stirring the earth among corn. He had a large field of corn, in which he kept two men with teams constantly at work with the shovel plow, through the season, first passing through one way, and then the other, repeating the process as often as it was finished. But his men, for some reason, left the job, in violation of their contract, before they had finished the last plowing, there being some three or four acres, we think, which had one plowing less, *one way*, than the rest of the field. He judged, by the appearance of the portion thus neglected, as compared with the rest of the field, that there would be a deficiency in the yield, and he directed his men, who harvested it, to test the matter by measurement. They accordingly measured the ears from two rows of each portion, the rows being 40 rods long, and the result was, that the two rows upon the portion which was not plowed the last time, yielded *two bushels of ears less* than the two upon the other portion, making 20 bushels of ears less per acre upon the former, than upon the latter.

We inquired of him, if it was not very dry at the time the plowing was done the last time. He replied, that he believed it was pretty dry, and this fully accounts for the effect of stirring the earth, the absorption of moisture from the atmosphere being thus greatly facilitated. He remarked that no part of the effect could be attributable to the growth of weeds, for there were none.

And this fact, so accordant with the deductions of science, is in harmony with the experience of *English* farmers generally, as well as of many in our own country. In England, it is customary to stir the earth among crops, when not a weed is to be seen, simply to promote the absorption of moisture from the atmosphere.

And here we have the reason why, contrary to all the natural pre-conceptions of men, a sandy soil will stand a drouth so much better than a clayey one. The true secret of it is, that being more porous, it absorbs moisture from the atmosphere more readily, at the same time that moisture ascends with greater facility from below, by means of capillary attraction.

And with the moisture from the atmosphere, are absorbed various elements which contribute to the growth of the plant, such as carbonic acid, ammonia, &c., and we may add, that the moisture which ascends from below, comes up charged with mineral elements held in solution, such as lime, potash, soda, &c.

Head lands.—Who does not know, that there is always a strip around the edges of cultivated fields, where the team is turned about, which is not half plowed, and produces but little. Mr. M. has a way of turning these strips to profitable account, and we observed the same thing upon the farm of Godfrey Knight, Esq., some account of whose farming operations we have given on a former occasion. These strips, say from a half a rod to a rod wide, he seeds to grass, and thus makes a meadow of them, and then turning his team upon them, does not interfere with his crop of hay. And not only is the land which is thus rendered comparatively useless, turned to good account, but all the land which lies in the corners of the fences, and which is not generally attempted to be made available for any use whatever, is made to yield as large a profit as any portion of the farm. And there is more of a saving here than one who had not entered into a calculation upon the subject, would imagine. He mentioned a large field belonging to a neighbor of his, sur-

rounded by a common Virginia fence, in the corners of which was produced a luxuriant growth of grass, which was all wasted upon the ground, as is usual in cultivated fields, and remarked, that in conversation with that neighbor, he spoke of the matter, and made an estimate of the quantity of hay wasted in that one field alone. He did not recollect the quantity, but said it was so much as to surprise them both.

Sheep dogs.—Mr. M. has a sheep dog, (a slut) and he says he finds it a very great convenience. He can send her into the field after animals of any description, and, faithful to her trust, she will bring them up, following along at their heels, and taking care that they do not turn to the right hand nor to the left. But he remarked, that great care was necessary in training these animals, or they would be spoiled. To this end, they should not be subjected to the caprices of boys, or to the different modes of treatment of different persons, but should be confined to the tuition of one master, who understands their nature and carries a steady hand with them, and then he can make them all that he desires.

Turning under clover on the prairies.—We have had some doubt whether turning under clover preparatory to a crop of wheat, would be beneficial upon our prairies generally, from the fact, that they are already abundantly supplied with vegetable mould, and we were solicitous to have the matter tested. Mr. M. mentioned two instances in which it had been tried with unfavorable results. It is manifest, as we have before said, that what the prairie soil wants to make it produce more wheat in proportion to the straw, is mineral, and not organic elements, as lime, potash, &c., and this is confirmed by the fact, that *ashes* are found to be highly beneficial upon the prairies, as we learned both upon Prairie Ronde and upon Climax. Stephen Eldred, Esq., of Climax, remarked to us, that if turning under the clover would not answer a good purpose, it must be fed down and the sod turned under.

Curing clover hay.—Mr. M. practices the method of curing his clover hay which has often been recommended in the Farmer, viz: to let it lie a few hours in the swath and wilt, then cock it and let it stand two or three days. He says it saves much labor, makes brighter and sweeter hay, does not crumble, and remains uninjured in the cock, even through heavy rains.

Corn-stalk fodder in the field.—He, like Mr. Edgar, is in the habit of leaving his corn stalks standing in the field, and turning in his stock to winter upon them, and they winter well.

For the Michigan Farmer.

RUST—THE CAUSE OF IT.

MR. ISHAM—*Dear Sir*:—Enclosed you will find two dollars, for which I wish you to credit me for the present and the coming volumes of the Michigan Farmer.

Yours, with respect,

RUSSELL COBB.

P. S. Having paper that will be wasted, if not wrote upon, I will fill up a little for your use, if you please. And first, I still like your paper, and I think my neighbors begin to see that their interest will be best promoted by sustaining their own paper in preference to others; and one man to whom I lent my paper, said what he had learned by reading the single number, was worth the amount of subscription; there are a number here that intend to subscribe for the next volume.

I have read the articles that have appeared in the Farmer, and other papers, about Rust; but have not found any thing against my challenge in the last volume of the Farmer, viz: That no cause of Rust could be found, without it was in connexion with what I call Honey Dew, and I cannot tell you the difference between this dew and other dews; but I believe if they were analyzed, a difference would appear in their elements. I can readily distinguish them, and can tell when I see a dew, whether it will cause Rust. There appears to be a greater density to these dews, and every spider's web can be seen in bold relief, and every bush and leaf is loaded to excess. Our wheat in this neighborhood was much injured by Rust, and I give these observations of mine, that others may observe and improve upon them. One thing more, I observed in harvesting, that on spots of clay ground, the wheat was not injured by Rust.

Oats will also rust, and here the idea held by some, of the straws splitting, can be tested, as the rust will be on the straw, and branches, and leaves, and chaff, which are not hollow.

Again, there is but a short time that wheat or oats will rust. I commenced cutting a field of oats this season just at night, and they were then bright; the next morning there was a honey dew, and before night, my oats were quite rusty, and the straw seemed to dry up, die, and become rotten immediately, while some oats in the same field, that were green in consequence of later sowing, were uninjured.

A word about Chess and I will stop. I believe, from observation, that wheat will turn to chess; there is something to be said on the other side, and I want to say something that has not been said, and that is this: It is the belief of many, and one of your correspondents among the number, that oats will produce Chess, and the same evidence is given to prove the one as the other, viz: Sowing wheat and having Chess grow, or sowing oats and raising Chess. Now for the que-

ry : First, is there more than one kind of Chess ? If so, what is the difference in the Chess grown from wheat and that grown from oats ? Second, if wheat and oats produce the same kind of Chess, why may it not be produced from rye or corn ?

Respectfully, yours,

RUSSELL COBB.

HADLEY, Lapeer County, Nov. 30th, 1849.

NOTES BY THE WAY—NO. 49.

BY THE EDITOR.

AN INTERESTING AND LOVELY CHARACTER.

Passing up Jefferson Avenue the other day, we were tempted to continue our walk to Hamtramck, and meeting with a yankeefied Frenchman, we accepted an invitation (which we partly begged) to ride along with him in his wagon, he having been to town with a load of wood, and being now on his return home. In we got, and very soon found ourselves quite at home with our new made acquaintance. His appearance indicated anything but an agreeable traveling companion, but in this we were greatly disappointed, for underneath that forbidding exterior, there lay concealed a noble heart, and in it there was a window thro' which we looked, and there we saw, in full play, some of the finest sensibilities which adorn the human character. And it was refreshing truly, nay, *regenerating*, almost, to one emerging from crowds of human beings, whose real characters are concealed by an impenetrable exterior, to be allowed access to a heart so guileless, so unsophisticated, so confiding, so susceptible of noble impulses, so alive to every good feeling, and apparently the home of every virtue.

We have traveled much during the past season, by railroad, steamboat and stage, in wagons, on horseback, and on foot—we have met with every shade of human character, and have greatly enlarged our acquaintance with the great family of man—have been thrown into acquaintance with persons of every condition of life, have visited the abodes of the lowly, and the obscure, and have been welcomed to the mansions of the wealthy, the refined, and the honorable of the land, and we must say, that nowhere have we met with a brother man, whom we more loved, or from whom we were more reluctant to part, than this humble Frenchman. And yet his external appearance was so uninviting, that we doubt not that in stepping into his wagon, we were moved more by a desire to extend our acquaintance with

the human character in some of its worst forms, than by any other consideration.

Go ye, then, who sicken and turn with loathing from the hollowheartedness around you—go, seek out the abodes of the virtuous poor, (for “such ye have always with you,”) listen to their simple tale, mingle your sympathies with theirs, and whisper words of kindness in their ear, & you shall come away with entire new conceptions of the character of the race, in its more elevated forms,—yes, *in its more elevated forms!* Try it.

But to return to our story, so interested were we in the conversation of our new made friend that we took no note of either time or distance until we found ourselves *six miles from the city*, and the day far spent, and so we had to trudge our way back on foot, it being quite dark when we arrived home.

His filial affection.—Among the prominent traits in his character, was his filial affection. He had a father and a mother, whom he loved, and the former being an invalid, they were both thrown upon him for support. And though his father was very intemperate as well as an invalid, it did not abate his affection, nor slacken his efforts to make them comfortable and happy. All his earnings for many years, were sacredly devoted to this one object. And he had to make every possible shift to support them, together with his own little family. For this purpose he was in the habit of going all the way to Mackinaw, in fishing time, to engage in fishing at eighteen dollars per month.

Four years ago, his beloved parents died. At that time, he was not worth a penny, all his surplus earnings having been consumed in supporting them. But he had since been greatly prospered, being now in the possession of a farm worth twelve hundred dollars, and clear of debt.

Moral sublimity of his character.—A character is morally sublime, when it rises superior to all the external evil influences around it, and yields itself up to the plastic power of those benign invisible influences which are constantly descending upon, and pressing around it. With the mass, the latter class of influences are powerless in the presence of the former, so sadly and fatally degenerate are the sons of men. But here we have one of those marked instances of human greatness, which are only here and there to be met with in this degenerate world. All the way up, from infancy to manhood, he had been exposed to influences of the worst kind, for what other

kind of influences ever clustered around the drunkard's home, or pervaded the fishing huts which line the borders of our lakes? Amid all these, he stood uncorrupted and unmoved. We know not when nor where we have met with a man of more correct moral feelings, and having a keener sense of the proprieties which should characterize the intercourse of man with man.—His language was perfectly decorous, and chaste, not a profane, or low and vulgar expression escaping his lips, and often did he give utterance to sentiments which showed a *refinement* in the inner man, not often to be met with in those who value themselves upon external accomplishments, and he in fact occupies a far higher level than such as thus value themselves.

The spirit of improvement he possessed.—In enterprise, in readiness to adopt all useful improvements, and in actual progress, he was as much in advance of his brethren around him, as he was elevated above them in the respects above mentioned, and this constitutes another feature in the moral sublimity of his character. He said his French friends, with few exceptions, farmed it just as their forefathers did, two hundred years ago, running over their land, without scarcely cultivating it at all, exhausting its strength, and getting no adequate return for their labor. He had noticed how the better class of English farmers (Anglo American) cultivated their land, and with what different results; and he had adopted all their improvements which had fallen under his observation. For this he had incurred the dislike of the French around him, and they had, in a manner, cast him out, and repudiated him as a Frenchman. But none of these things moved him, his course was onward. Speaking of the old French farms which lay along the roadside on either hand, these, said he, are naturally as fine farms as ever a man need desire, but so wretchedly have they been cultivated, that they pay no profit either to owners or tenants, it being difficult to raise surplus means enough from them to pay the taxes. Twenty to twenty-five bushels of corn was, he said, about an average yield.—His farm consisted of the same kind of land, and by appropriate tillage he had raised eighty bushels of corn to the acre.

And here let us pause for a moment, and bring into contrast with this lovely specimen of the race to which we belong, those deformed lumps of humanity everywhere to be met with, even in our most intelligent and highly favored communities,

and who, having eyes, see not, and ears, hear not, being enveloped in Egyptian darkness, while the light of day is shining all around them. Who of all our readers, can say, that they have no such spectacles before them—cross-grained, bigoted, superstitious, bound hand and foot to their old ways, heady, without natural affection, reprobates, concerning the truth, and given over to a strong delusion to believe a lie? Talk not to us about the old French settlers—they are clothed in the white robes of innocence, compared with these reprobates, for they have had but little opportunity to know better, being cut off to a great extent, by their ignorance of the English language from intercourse with the Anglo Americans. But these mulish samples of humanity—what apology can be offered for them? They sin wilfully, and deserve no mercy. If they do not know any better, it is not because they have not the means of knowing; their case is one of the highest aggravation.

Benefits of a strict integrity.—He did not boast of his integrity, but it was manifest that his success in his business was, in great measure, to be ascribed to his unwavering integrity. As before stated, when his parents died, he was penniless, but from that time, being released from the burden (?) of supporting them, his circumstances began to improve. Having no means with which to make a beginning, his hands were tied, and he would still probably have been kept 'under the harrows,' but for the timely aid rendered him by several of the first business men of the city, to whom he had become known, and whose names he mentioned. Learning that he was desirous of rigging a team for the purpose of hauling wood to the city, one furnished him a horse, another a wagon, and so on, while others offered to accept his orders for goods, to pay his choppers. In this way, he was enabled to get started. Having purchased a piece of timbered land, he commenced hauling wood to town, and he had paid off all who had kindly furnished him with an outfit, and paid for his land besides, a part of which he has gotten under cultivation.

How clearly manifest are the advantages of strict integrity as exhibited in this and multitudes of other instances! And how short-sighted are those who are in the habit of resorting to dishonest means to accomplish their ends. *To accomplish their ends!* It is the very way to defeat them. Had this poor Frenchman been known to possess such a character, no one would have

lifted a finger to aid him. And if he could have contrived, by stratagem, to get possession of a team, he would not have had it a month before it would have been sold under the hammer.

For the Michigan Farmer.

THE PEOHLE, IN THE CASE, SHEEP VERSUS DOGS.

GREENFIELD, Nov. 30th, 1849.

I have just learned, that one of my neighbors had five sheep destroyed last Tuesday evening, and five more so badly torn that he does not expect them to live. Another whom I saw to-day, told me that he bought some sheep a short time ago, and had to sit upon the fence to watch them, but after all, he decided on selling off his stock, for the dogs would come into his field while thus watching them. Thus making six sheep-owners in a compass of two or the miles in one direction only, from my place of residence, who have been compelled to relinquish sheep keeping. Some of them have done so two or three times, merely on account of the ravages of dogs.

Cannot *some* or *all* of your brethren of the public Press, be induced to forward this movement, all in their power, and their power is great either for good or for evil; the subject is of far more importance, there is far more loss from this cause, than would be readily believed by those who have had no opportunity of investigating the subject.

Perhaps it will be deemed impertinent, and officious that an obscure individual, like myself should thus endeavour to place himself so prominently before the public in connection with such a subject. Let others more influential, only take up the subject "and the little star will hide his diminished head."

But for the feeling above described, I would give you an appalling aggregate of facts, but I forbear and hope to see in the columns of the Farmer and elsewhere, that all those interested will "take hold" of the matter in right good earnest.

I am glad to find that one at least of our Representatives elect, engages to plead the cause of the *plainiffs* in the above case. The meeting of the Legislature is so near at hand, that there is not time to agitate much. But we know that much may be accomplished in a little time, when men are *fully united* and *thoroughly determined*.

May I suggest that petitions be presented to the legislature sufficiently numerous, I was going to say, as Lord Sidmoth once said, to *inundate* them, at least numerous enough to show, that we

have *greivances* and are *resolved* to have them redressed—that is all.

I think I have already expressed an opinion that collectors might be very useful, if favorable to sheep protection. If they do not feel *interested* without, make them *interested* by *hiring* them to *collect* information on this subject.

A hint for a petition to give place to anything better.

Signatures to Petition	No of sheep owned by	No belonging to destroyed by dogs.	No of times s'd off stock on account of dogs.
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I am sir yours,

C. W.

NOTES BY THE WAY—NO. 50

BY THE EDITOR.

An aged veteran.—On one of the bleakest days of December, when the people of Detroit were "all crumped up" with the cold, who should make his appearance in our office but our venerable friend, Walter Mc. Farlan, of Brownstown, now at the age of seventy-six? And was he "all crumped up," and shivering with the cold too? Not he. With the snows of seventy six winters upon his head, he assured us that he had traveled seventeen miles that day before noon, and had not minded the cold. Think of that, ye pampered, puny, shivering, soft-handed sons and daughters of luxury! Of *luxury*—did we say? What do you know about luxury, while you doom yourselves to inaction, and look for enjoyment in contravention of the laws of your being? Talk of luxury and enjoyment! You may as well think to unsettle the everlasting decree, to take in pieces and re-construct the entire order of nature, for it is a part and parcel of that decree, of that order of nature, that misery shall be forever chained to inaction. Hence always and everywhere, those who resign themselves to luxurious ease, are constantly haunted with imaginary woes, and their very being is a curse instead of a blessing.

And this is the penalty for their transgressions of the laws of their being, inflicted by that great and good being who framed and put in action the sensibilities of their nature, sensibilities from which, as from living waters, may be drawn deep draughts of enjoyment, by conformity to those laws, or which, stagnating by inaction, will send forth streams more bitter than the waters of Marah.

Up then, gird yourselves to action, fill up the blank of your existence, with some useful employment, and you will soon find a stream of enjoyment flowing fresh from this fountain, and it shall follow you as the stream that gushed from the smitten rock, followed the wandering tribes in the desert.

No matter whether you be rich or poor—with all the mines of California in your possession, you could not purchase exemption from the penalty affixed to inaction. How miserably deceived are they, who, after having amassed fortunes think to retire and enjoy themselves! Sadly, sadly do they find themselves deceived, and so insupportably, not unfrequently, is their retracy, that they rush back into their old employment for relief—so true is it, that “the way of transgressors is hard.”

Nor can you enjoy the common respect of mankind while you live a life of inaction. Who ever entertained the slightest respect for a drone, for a man or a woman that had nothing to do?

Up then and do something, and you shall take rank with the true noblemen of earth, the flush of health shall glow upon your countenance, and you shall be a contented and happy man, your “days shall be days of pleasantness,” and after a happy and useful life, you shall enjoy a green old age, and your “hoary head shall be a crown of glory.”

The true philosophy of cultivation.—Speaking of cultivating onions, and of his intention to raise a hundred and fifty bushels next year, we asked him how he managed to raise such large, fine ones as those he sent us a while ago, and inquired if he had any secrets to communicate on that subject. He replied, that he had none, that the only secret of the matter consisted in manuring the land well and keeping it clear of weeds, and added, “young weeds are like young sins, easily killed out, but hard to subdue when they get the upper hand.” And here is the true philosophy of life thought we, in a nut shell. “Young weeds are like young sins”—so they are. When a vicious propensity first springs up in the heart, how easily it is rooted out—but let it keep on growing and how soon will it wreath you in its fatal folds and hold you powerless.

Man's heart is a garden, given him to keep and to dress, and he can make it an Eden, in which every thing that adorns the human character will take root and flourish and bear precious fruit, but in order to this, it must be mellowed, and watered, and weeded, and that seasonably, and thoroughly, or it will be overrun with brambles and every hateful thing.

Such is the true philosophy of life; every bad habit is a weed of sturdy growth, and when deeply rooted in the heart, it chokes the good seed so

that it can get no root; and seldom, very seldom are such habits ever eradicated, and the fallow ground broken up. The thing, however, though difficult and improbable, is not impossible, and sometimes we see it accomplished through long years of persevering effort. But what folly is this, thus to create to ourselves difficulties only to wear away our lives in combatting them!

Of the same character is the folly of him who, through neglect, suffers his fields to be overrun with every noxious thing, only to spend his strength in attempting, often in vain, to subdue them, while the crop, on which he placed his hope is choked out and destroyed. Deluded man! A few hours labor seasonably bestowed would have saved him all this toil and all this disappointment, all this vexation and all this wretchedness, and made him a contented and happy man.

A rebuke to dishonesty.—Our venerable friend was one of the early settlers of Michigan, and when he first came into the country, he settled in the township of Plymouth, in this county. He had a large and beautiful farm, under a good state of cultivation, one mile from Plymouth corners, and was clear of debt, or nearly so. But in an unlucky moment, he was induced to sign a note for a friend to the amount of a thousand dollars. Payment became due, and he had it all to meet, and he met it like an honest man. He immediately sold his beautiful farm for twenty-three hundred dollars, and paid the debt to the last shilling. After he had done it, an individual of some consequence in the community, said to him, “I could have told you a way to avoid the payment of that debt, and you might have saved your farm.” To which he replied, that he knew well enough how he might have cheated the man out of his dues and saved his farm, but that he would sooner die a beggar than do such a thing. When he put his hand to that note, he did it in good faith, and was as much obligated to pay it as though it had been on his own account—and his eye flashed with indignation as he said it. It reminded us of the rebuke which our Saviour administered to a certain personage when he said, “Get thee behind me, Satan!”

With the balance of his money he purchased a farm in the township of Brownstown, for which he paid twelve hundred dollars, and since he had been there he had been greatly blessed in basket and in store. He has a good farm and under a good state of cultivation, and every thing about him to make life comfortable and happy.

Still another rebuke.—He not only paid his subscription for the Farmer nearly a month before the volume commenced, but he manifested great solicitude that the paper should be widely circulated, and its light be shed abroad into every nook and corner of the State. He expressed his surprise, when told how many had neglected to pay their subscriptions, and wondered that they could be so regardless of the interests of the paper, to say nothing about their own.

View him as a curiosity.—We have often said that the hope of the agricultural press rested upon the young men of our country, and we have even gone so far as to say, that, if we were soliciting subscribers for an agricultural paper, we should not go a rod out of the way to solicit the name of a man who had lived forty years in the world and had never taken an agricultural paper, because we should expect to find him so fortified with prejudices as to place him beyond the reach of hope. But wonderful to tell, here is a man at the age of seventy six, taking his place in the very front rank of agricultural reformers, and encouraging, cheering and leading on his comrades in the field, with a heart as brave and true to the cause as ever throbbed. He was more than forty years of age before an agricultural paper had ever been published or thought of. It is due to the cause of truth, however, to remark, that he was not bred a farmer, but a calico printer, and this fully accounts for the phenomenon, and only serves to illustrate the truth of another remark which we have often made, that, not unfrequently the very best farmers among us, are those who were bred to other pursuits, and subsequently turned their attention to agriculture, thus entering upon the business unfettered by those unyielding prejudices which are the result of early training, and prepared to profit by the improvements of the age in which they live.

His remedy for clover bloat—quite an operation.—He remarked to us, that, as saleratus, which had proved so effectual a remedy for the clover bloat, was not always at hand, he could tell us of an infallible remedy, which, though to some it appeared hazardous, was perfectly safe and always at hand. It consisted simply in thrusting a knife into the animal, mid-way between the hip bone and the hindmost rib; no matter how large the knife, nor how long, nor how deeply it is thrust in; the moment it enters "the paunch," the pent up air will rush out with a whizzing sound, and a force almost equal to that of steam escaping from an engine, and the animal is relieved at once, and not the slightest injury ensues. He said he had cut a hole large enough to thrust his hand into "the paunch" and take out corn which was fermenting there and generating gas at a fearful rate, and it was only necessary to close the opening by a stitch or two, and the animal was soon well. When the opening was made simply by the thrusting in of a knife-blade, say an inch in extent, it only needed to be bathed in a little salt and water. He mentioned a case which had fallen under his observation not long since. He was on his way to Detroit, and as he was passing a house, there came out a boy in a state of alarm, and said they had an ox so bloated that he was just ready to die, his father was from home, and he wanted to know of Mr. Mc. F. if he knew of any thing that would relieve the animal. He turned aside, looked at the animal, told the woman of the house his remedy, and she consenting, thrust his knife

up to the hilt into the animal's "paunch," and out rushed the steam, in a visible column, forcing its way through the atmosphere to a considerable distance from the reservoir from which it was expelled. The animal was relieved at once, and no further trouble was experienced.

MICHIGAN FARMER FOR TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.

We invite the attention of all interested in replenishing either township or family libraries, to the following communication. Our present form is a very convenient one for libraries.

GRAND HAVEN, Ottawa Co. Mich. }
December 27th, 1849. }

WARREN ISHAM Esq.

Dear sir—Enclosed I send you three dollars—one dollar for advance subscription to Michigan Farmer, and two dollars for volume seven of the same, to be neatly bound, nicely enveloped, and addressed to me, care of Charles Rathbun, Esq. Grand Rapids.

I look upon the Michigan Farmer bound in durable form, as one of the most valuable additions that can be made to a private or township libraries. I shall therefore beseech our School Inspectors of the town of Ottawa to purchase the back volumes of the Michigan Farmer to be placed upon the shelves of our town library, and I would thank you to let me know by letter what they can be obtained for.

Very Respectfully Yours,
HENRY PENNOYER.

CHANGE IN THE FARMER—SUBSOILING FOR MICHIGAN FARMER.

MR. EDITOR—I see you are about to make the Michigan Farmer a monthly paper, of the same size as the Eastern monthlies. This I think, will be a decided improvement. Give me a monthly for an Agricultural and Horticultural paper, and when I say so, I think I am only uttering the opinion of most of the farmers of this State. The paper will be more universally read, as the farmers at some times are so drove with business, that they find no time to read; then again they have their leisure moments to improve in reading, and when they come to look for their agricultural paper, they are quite sure to look for the last, so if they have had one or two during the busy times, they are quite likely not to get red much.

Then I say, success to you in your noble undertaking—go on, this is an age of improvement, and not more so in any thing than the science of Agriculture and Horticulture. There is no end to their improvements, for it is finite mind working in an infinite space.

SUBSOILING.—One of the greatest improvements of the ages is the subsoil plow; this is one of my hobbies; which at some future time I shall be pleased to advocate thorough the columns of your valuable paper, as I have witnessed its beneficial effects sufficient to satisfy any rational mind of its virtue. But few people have a correct idea

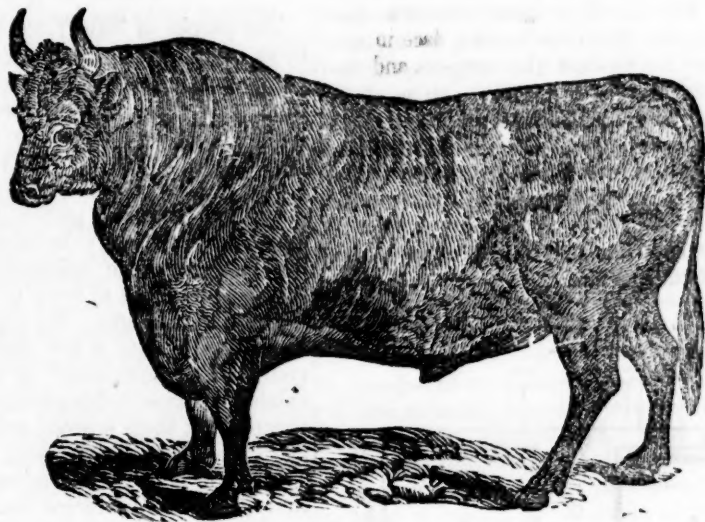
of the depth that the roots of most plants will go down, only give them a chance, would they believe that the roots of strawberry plants have been found to extend into the earth four or five feet, when it had been worked to that depth, producing an abundant crop, and of extra size. Dr. Lee tells of measuring the roots of white beans that had extended into the earth eighteen inches.

Can any one, without the aid of the subsoil plow, loosen the soil to this depth? If not, then use the subsoil plow, and go deep, so that when the drought comes, the roots of your plants can go down to drink.

Yours Truly,

E. G. MIXER.

Elmwood Garden, Dec. 16, 1849.



DEVON BULL.

For the Michigan Farmer.
CLEARING TIMBERED LAND.

MR. ISHAM, DEAR SIR:—Some time since I saw an enquiry in your valuable paper in regard to the best method of clearing land. I have had some experience in beginning on a timbered land farm, and I would say to others similarly situated that by all means (as this is the time for chopping the timber) do not slight the chopping. Winrows are the best to run North and South, if you can, put them eight rods apart at least, cut all your under brush and put them close together, and do not, if you fall a tree and it goes within a few feet of the winrow, leave it, saying that the winrow will come there, but cut it up and throw it into the centre, and keep it as close as possible, and thereby you will be enabled to burn all up the coming summer at once. Many have found the brush to be more trouble than the logs, when they said they had a bad burn, but in fact it was a bad chop. Many undertake more than they can accomplish, and thereby it proves an injury. Such land when cleared, ought to be sown to wheat and seeded down, for it is difficult to plow among the stumps and roots at first, but in clearing a little every year, by the time that a farm of 80 or a 160 acres is cleared off, it will do well to plow the first cleared. Corn should be put in on new ground, before it has been sown to wheat for there will be less foul stuff in the ground and can be kept clean much longer. It will answer to plant 2 years with only the use

of the harrow. The third year, it can be plowed if kept clean from weeds, it will answer to plant 4 or 5 years in succession.

DEVONSHIRE CATTLE.—The Devonshire Oxen are unrivalled at the plow, having a quickness of action which no other breed can equal, with a docility and sweetness of temper, stoutness and honesty of work, to which many teams of horses cannot pretend. In their disposition to fatten, few rival them, and although they do not attain the great weight of some breeds, they acquire more flesh in a given time and with less consumption of food, while their flesh is of that mottled, marble character, so pleasing to the eye and to the taste.

Nimble and free, outwalking many horses, healthy and hardy, and fattening even in a straw-yard, good tempered, will stand many a dead pull, earlier to the yoke than steers of any other breed; light along the tops of the ribs, a sparkling cutter up when dead, with the lean well intermixed with the fat; this is the portrait of the Devon ox, while of the cow it is said: Mahogany red, better horned than the ox, very quiet, the playmate of the children, a sure breeder, an easy milker, a quick fatter, fair grass-fed beef in three months; her property as a milker not admitting of improvement, without probable or certain detriment to her grazing qualities. The grazier prefers the Devon ox at five years old, and will give as much for him at that age as at the age of six.

of these schools, and of showing that schools of of the best character may be sustained at an expense of about \$3 per annum for each scholar, I will refer to the school kept in the "Capitol" building, which is not inferior to any other in the city, in good government, and effective systems of instruction well applied.

The number of scholars taught in that school has not averaged less than 450. The annual expense of supporting it has been, for salaries of teachers, \$1,350. Fuel and other incidental expenses, exclusive of building repairs and furnishing, not exceeding \$150, making a total of \$1500, or \$3,33 $\frac{1}{3}$ for each scholar taught. At the lowest possible estimate, the cost of educating these children in "select" or "private" schools, would have been not less than \$4,500, thus showing an annual saving of \$3,000. If we extend this estimate to all the "free schools" in the city, it will appear that they have saved to our citizens during the year not less than \$12,000.

It may be said, however, that a large proportion of these children would not have attended any school if this system had not existed; but this argument, instead of tending to lessen our estimate of its value, suggests to our minds views of its usefulness far more extended than the one I have attempted to present, and which are not to be measured by estimates in dollars and cents.

I shall attempt, perhaps, in some future article, to present them to your readers. Having given to this matter much thought, I am perfectly satisfied that our system of free schools may be so perfected, as to furnish means of education of the best character for the children of all classes, the rich as well as the poor, at an expense of less than one-fourth the usual charges paid for tuition in schools and academies, and thus save to our citizens an annual sum of at least \$20,000.

The great difficulty now in the way, is the want of good school-houses, and to remove this, the "Board of Education" is making every possible exertion. They have now in progress a building which will accommodate at least 450 scholars, and of which, when finished, her citizens may well be proud.

To the people of Michigan, this matter of "free schools" is one of the greatest importance. They are, of all our institutions, the most truly popular and democratic. In these the children of the rich and poor mingle together upon terms of equality, and all are improved by being together. This truly beautiful feature in these institutions, is one which cannot be too much dwelt upon. I sincerely hope the day is not far distant when our entire State shall be dotted with school-houses, where education and knowledge may be dispensed to all, as freely as the air they breathe.

F.

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what we would appear to be.

For the Michigan Farmer.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

It is gratifying to see the increasing interest in this State in the support of popular education, particularly the desire manifested for the elevation of the *standard* of teaching.

To accomplish this, to extend and perfect the qualifications of teachers, and consequently to *elevate the standard* of teaching, is the special object of our State Normal School. The nature, the specific object of the Normal School, is perhaps, too little understood; many conceive it to be an academy of a high order, with some particular characteristics. The question is frequently asked, "Wherein does this school differ from an academy?" I propose briefly to answer this inquiry. The word Normal is used to designate a fundamental rule—standard pattern or model—conformable to the laws of nature. The word is thus used by the English, French and Germans. So writers on animal and vegetable physiology speak of the Normal state of animals or plants as their natural, healthy, vigorous state. By Normal School, therefore, is to be understood a school conducted according to the laws of nature, a pattern or model school, "whose instructions and discipline are adapted to the natural powers, faculties, and propensities of the human mind"—to train the pupil teacher to the thorough and practical knowledge of the duties of the school room, and to the best modes of reaching the heart and intellect, and of developing and building up the whole character of the child. The course of instruction involves the whole art of teaching and of discipline, or school government. The Normal school is distinguished in several particulars from a public academy: 1st, in the Normal School, there is a *prescribed* course of study. The student is not left to choose his own course of study, as he is in an academy.

2d. In the Normal School, *much more* time is devoted to *recitations*, and the student is subjected to the rigour of daily examinations, which is impossible in an academy. The motto of a Normal School, as they have it in the School at Albany, N. Y., is "*not how much, but how well.*" The pupil teacher is required not only to *recite* a lesson, but to *illustrate* it, as a teacher would to his pupils. He is regarded as having failed in his recitation, unless he can illustrate or communicate clearly to others, what he knows of any subject. The pupil has two objects in view in attending the Normal School. 1. To acquire knowledge. 2. The most effectual method of communicating his knowledge to others, so as to develop in the most perfect manner, the child's mind, and lead him to *walk alone* in mental exercise. As we have it from high authority, "the human mind is so constituted that it can grow only by its own exercise, and by its own exercise it most certainly and necessarily grows."

3d. Many of the studies necessarily pursued in a Normal School, as adapted only to the teacher's

work, would be wholly out of place in other schools. Nearly half of the time of the student is properly and necessarily devoted to recitations and lectures on the theory and practice of teaching. To do this in an academy would be a great imposition to those students obtaining an education for other purposes than teaching. The specific object, therefore, of the Normal School, is to perfect the teacher of common schools, for the proper performance of his appropriate duties.—In my next I propose to give a brief history of Normal schools, and their effect upon the cause of general education. As a friend to universal education, on *christian principles, as indispensable for pure republicanism* as it is for pure christianity, I am anxious that your paper shall contribute to this end, as it has the power to do, especially in all the farming communities in our growing State.

N.

LETTER FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The following letter from the Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State, has been received in reply to one written by the editor of this paper:

MARSHALL, Dec. 6, 1849.

MR. WARREN ISHAM—DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 5th is received. I should be extremely happy to furnish the information you suggest, and more especially should there be an educational department established in your paper.—Something of this sort is very much needed, and the State, in fact, ought to appropriate something to such an object. It would be of sufficient value, in its useful results, to appropriate out of the school fund an amount sufficient to sustain either a paper devoted wholly to education, or a department like that you suggest.

At present, however, my time is so much occupied with a preparation of statistics, and other matters connected with my annual report, that I could not promise to furnish the article you desire in time for your first number.

Should you continue to keep up such a department, however, I should be glad to contribute in any way to ensure its success in the future.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

FRANCIS W. SHEARMAN.

DEPEND ON YOURSELF.—Most young men consider it a great misfortune to be born poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves at their outset in life, in a good business. This is a mistaken notion. So far from poverty being a misfortune to them, if we may judge from what we every day behold, it is really a blessing; the chance is more than ten to one against him who starts with plenty of money. Let any one look back twenty years and see who began business at that time with abundant means, and trace them down to the present day—how many of these now boast of worth and standing!

Yet still there whispers the small voice within,
Heard thro' gain's silence, and o'er glory's din;

Ladies' Department.

Those in easy circumstances, or who pursue sedentary employments within doors, generally use their lungs but very little—breathe very little air into the chest, and thus, independently of bad positions, contract a wretchedly narrow, small chest, and lay the foundation for the loss of health and beauty. All this can be perfectly obviated by a little attention to the manner of breathing. Recollect that the lungs are like a bladder in their structure, and can be stretched open to double their ordinary size, with perfect safety, giving a noble chest, and perfect immunity from consumption. The agent—and all the agent required—is the common air we breathe; supposing, however, that no obstacle exist, external to the chest, such as lacing, or tying it around with stays or tight dresses, or having the shoulders lay upon it, as I have before described.

On raising from bed in the morning, place yourself in an erect posture, your chest thrown back, and shoulders entirely off the chest; now inhale or suck in all the air you can, so as to fill the chest to the very bottom of it, so that no more air can be got in, now hold your breath, and throw your arms off behind, holding in your breath as long as you can; again, fill your chest and walk about, holding in your breath as long as possible. Repeat these long breaths as many times as you please. Done in a cold room is much better, because the air is heavier and denser, and will act much more powerfully in expanding the chest. Always when stretching open the chest with air, throw the head back, so as to lift the breast bone and bend the whole bust backward upon the waist. You may, in this manner, expand the chest a thousand times a day, if you like. On going out doors, into cold air, inhale or suck in all the air you can, and hold it in as long as possible; stand or sit perfectly erect whilst walking or riding in the street, along the roads, in fields or gardens. Practice this mode of expanding the chest. Do not stoop forward at all, but suck in all the air you can, throwing the head and neck backwards, and hold in the air as long as possible. By this exercise, you will often at once check a cough, or disposition to cough. The chest may also be fully expanded whilst lying in bed.

Exercising the chest in this manner, it will soon become very flexible and expansible, and will enlarge its capacity and size of the lungs, so as in a few weeks or months, to hold its usual quantity of air, whilst externally, it will measure from one to six inches larger in its circumference. Should you not have full strength to enlarge the chest in this way, then use an inhaling tube. The inhaling tube will greatly assist you in expanding the chest, if you are weak or not.—The chest should be treated in this way during your whole lives. Should you become invalids, from any cause, keep your chest expanded by long breath and the inhaling tube, and continue to

breathe a little cold fresh air daily, by having it drawn from out of doors, by leather or tin pipes, or in any other manner you please.

While forming a fine chest, and after it is formed, great care is requisite to establish perfectly correct positions, so that the chest shall not be contracted and all your efforts counteracted by bad positions. If your positions are habitually bad in spite of all you can otherwise do, the chest will be more or less contracted. The rule with you should be, and the rule of health is, to keep the bottom of the chest, the ends of the short ribs, and the lower end of the breast bone, as far out from the back bone as possible. To effect this, the chest must be perfectly straight, and thrown a little backwards from the waist at all times.

The small of the back is made flexible, but the hip joints are the points from which to stoop, either backward or forward. The joints are ball-and-socket joints, like a swivel in some degree. The trunk of the body may bend forward as much as you please, for all useful purposes, and the chest, and the whole spine, and neck, be kept perfectly straight. Hence, no lady should ever make a table of her lap, either for sewing, reading or writing, or any occupation whatever. Let all these, and all work you do, be arranged on a table before you, and that table be raised to the arm-pits, or as high as possible, so as to keep the chest straight.

A little practice will make this infinitely more agreeable than to stoop, whilst little or no fatigue will be experienced at your occupations, compared to what is experienced whilst stooping, or from habitually stooping. The weight of the shoulders will thus be kept off the chest, which is one of the grand causes of fatigue from manual labor. You will thus entirely prevent the mark of servitude being impressed upon your person, in a pair of round slooping shoulders, and flat contracted chest.—*From Doct. Fitch's Lectures.*

From the Boston Cultivator.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

MR. EDITOR :—We hail the Cultivator, particularly one department of it, as a friend to female education. It has formerly been considered as a matter of very little consequence, whether the minds of females were cultivated or not, and they have ever been regarded by some, as possessing minds almost unsusceptible of improvement. But time and experience have invariably thrown light upon the subject, and man has begun to learn that woman has a mind of as high an origin, and as capable of improvement as his own. The necessity of female education began, in some measure, to be realized as early as the 16th century, says of the wise and good, Sir Isaac Warabs, and since that period much, very much, has been done to promote the object; but its importance must still be more deeply felt, before "the earth shall be full of knowledge."

The influence of females upon community, is

great—almost unbounded! For proof of which, we need only direct our attention to pagan lands where thousands of the female sex, uneducated, are sunk in the deepest degradation, and contemplate the state of their society! And we may search the world over, and find, that in proportion as the female mind is improved, just in the same ratio will the state of society be virtuous and refined. Would our respected fathers, have their own happy country still improving in a political, moral and religious reputation, when they should be sleeping in the dust? Let them educate their daughters, not merely to adorn the ball-room, and the social party, but give them an education which will enable them to perform the various duties of life, so as to make a good as well as a lasting impression upon all who may chance to come within the circle of their influence. How often is the daughter a medium, through which the declining age of a kind parent, is rendered happy! Sisters too, can do good at home. It was once said by a stranger, of a young man, who evinced high moral principle, "I will venture to predict, that he has a good sister." But the mother! whose soul does not thrill with the deepest emotion, at the sound of that dear word, although she may have been sleeping, "beneath the clods of the valley." It was to his mother, the heroic Washington, the father and benefactor of our beloved country, attributed his greatness. O! what can a woman, with a character embellished by true piety, in the capacity, either of mother, wife, sister, or daughter—or rather, what can a rightly educated woman not accomplish!

JOANNA.

THE BLOOM OF AGE.

A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet—it will never fade. In her family she is the life and delight. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. In the church, the devoted worshipper and the exemplary Christian. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy—who has been the friend of man and God—whose whole life has been a scene of kindness and love, a devotion to truth and religion? We repeat—such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence. If the young lady desires to retain the bloom and beauty of youth, let her not yield to the sway of fashion and folly; let her love truth and virtue; and to the close of life she will retain those feelings which now make life appear a garden of sweets—ever fresh and ever new.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

REMOVAL.—The office of the Mich. Farmer has been removed two squares up Jefferson Avenue, to the brick block opposite Maj. Kearsley's, and next door to Markhams' book store. Entrance same as that of the Daily Advertiser.

What others may think, we know not, but we feel quite proud in being able to send out the Farmer so much improved. The paper, (from friend Fuller's mill, Ann Arbor) is of superior quality; the engravings, particularly our head, (executed by J. G. Darby Esq. of this city) are equal to those executed anywhere; and in mechanical execution, it is every way greatly improved. It is printed upon the Steam Power Press of H. H. Dunklee Esq. recently procured from the East, and the only press in the city large enough for the purpose.

Here then we present you the Farmer in its improved style and dress—read it, show it to your neighbors, get them all to subscribe, or as many of them as you can, and send in their names as soon as possible—will you not? How else could you do them a kinder service, or better show your fidelity to the cause?

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—New subscribers are pouring in—our friends have made a good beginning, and seem to be at last effectually aroused to the importance of sustaining their own state agricultural paper. We are receiving four times as many names as we were either last year, or year before, at this time. We have printed a large surplus for new subscribers.

NEW PUBLICATION.—*A school compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, embracing the elementary principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Pyromonics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro Magnetism, Magneto Electricity, and Astronomy, with a description of the steam and loco motive engine,* By Richard Green Parker, A. M. principal of the Johnson Grammar School, Boston, and author of various works.

In a work of this kind, originality is not to be looked for. A judicious and succinct compilation, embracing the discoveries of past ages, together with those of our own times, is all that can reasonably be demanded of an author in this department; and this we think Mr. Parker has accomplished in a manner which will give his book the preference over all others in use in our Seminaries of learning. As will be seen, several new departments are introduced, not usually embraced in a work of this kind, which will add much to its usefulness. This is another of the celebrated

series of Chambers, published by A. S. Barnes & Co. New York, and for sale by F. P. Markham & Co. Detroit.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.—NO. 51

JACKSON, Dec. 20, 1849.

The Executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, convened here yesterday; present, Gov. Ransom, President, J. C. Holmes, Secretary, and Messrs. B. Hubbard, of Wayne Co., J. Thomas, of Oakland, P. K. Leach, of Macomb, F. P. Smith, of Branch, Wm. B. Edgar, of Kalamazoo, and Flora S. Finley, of Washtenaw. Also M. Shoemaker, and A. G. Eastman, Secretaries, the former, of the Jackson Co., and the latter of the Lenawee Co. Ag. Societies.

They have already dispatched most of the business for which they were convened. The most difficult question to be settled, pertains to the location of the next state fair,—and a difficult one it truly is. All are agreed as to the *desirableness* of its being held in some interior town, and of giving the different sections of the state an opportunity of enjoying its advantages, in their turn, from year to year. All seem pervaded with one common feeling of concern for the great interests of the society, as they may be affected by the location of the next fair, and all are agreed, that to those interests, private and sectional predilections should give way. But in carrying out these disinterested views, much perplexity is felt. On the one hand, it is greatly feared, that no place in the interior would be able to accommodate the assembled multitude, and that from the feeling of dissatisfaction which would be likely to result, the society, still in its infancy, might receive a shock, from which it would not readily recover. On the other hand, it is agreed, that at some point in the interior, there would be likely to be a greater exhibition of stock, and of the products of the dairy, than in Detroit, and at the same time, it is thought that such a location, would be more in harmony with the feelings of the great mass of our farming population.

After considerable discussion, in which the advantages and disadvantages of different localities were weighed, and the balance struck, with as much precision as possible, it was finally decided, that our next annual fair be held at Ann Arbor, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th days of September next, provided the citizens of that place shall raise the sum of one thousand dollars, within one month, to defray incidental expenses. In the

event of the above condition not being complied with, it is to be held at Detroit, upon the same condition. It is proper to add, that a committee was first appointed to confer with the citizens of Jackson in reference to its being held here, but the general impression seemed to be, that the congregated thousands who would be likely to attend, could not be well accommodated in the place. Hon. Joseph R. Williams, of Constantine, has been selected to deliver the address.

The sum of two thousand dollars has been appropriated for the payment of premiums, and a liberal list, covering much more ground than that of last year, has been made out. Some change has been made in the character of the premiums bestowed, diplomas, silver medals, and books, being substituted in some instances, for money. The list, together with that of the judges, will be found in our present number.

A committee of three was appointed to memorialize the Legislature, in reference to publishing the Transactions of the Society, and a grant of one thousand dollars a year, for five years, for the use of the society—also in reference to action upon the resolution offered by Mr. Hubbard.

From the Treasurer's Report, it appears, that the Society's receipts the last year, amount to

	\$3,923 91
Expenditures,	2,814 83
Balance	\$1,109 08

The salary of the Secretary has been fixed at five hundred dollars, for the present year.

The resolution of Mr. Hubbard referred to above, embodies propositions, the carrying out of which, we doubt not, is destined to exert a highly propitious bearing upon the interests of agriculture in our state. It will be found in our present number, with the pertinent and able remarks of Mr. H. with which it was sustained.

VISIT TO THE STATE PRISON.

On Wednesday afternoon, we had the pleasure, in company with a few friends, of visiting the state prison. *Pleasure*—did we say? Indeed it was pleasant to see the marks of order, industry and economy, of cleanliness and comfort everywhere visible—pleasant to see the different branches of mechanical labor in full and successful operation, upon an extensive scale, and to look upon the handiwork of those who but recently were nuisances in society—all this certainly afforded us pleasure; but it was a pleasure mingled with sadness and gloom, for who can look upon a prison wall, upon manacles, grates and dungeons, and not be sad? Who can look upon the incarcerated ones, once the pride of doting parents, and many of them starting in life with as high hopes, and as fair promise, as others around them, and not drop the tear of regret over their fate, and be humbled by the reflection, that they constitute a part of the race to which he belongs, an integral portion of the great brotherhood of man, and still further humbled as the

solemn thought comes stealing over his mind, that but for the salutary influences which were mercifully interposed in his case, he himself might have been one them? If there be such a one, we envy him not—he but adds another shade to the dark picture before us, and furnishes additional cause for humiliation, in view of the obliquities of the race.

Of all men, the agent of a prison, should be humane, sympathetic, kind, and deeply skilled in the science of the heart, and these qualifications, we should think, Mr. Goodwin, the present incumbent, possesses in a high degree.

We have spoken of the mechanics' shops; there are three of them, within the prison yard, a wagon shop, a shoe shop, and one for the manufacture of pitchforks, cradles and snaths.

The Wagon Shop.—The contractor in this shop, J. E. Beebe Esq. has had charge of it several years, and has established its reputation for executing good work, his wagons being of the highest order for service. When he first commenced the business in the prison, the farmers were rather shy of his wagons, supposing that state prison work could not be very good, but they soon found out their mistake, and now his wagons are greatly sought after, and he has as much as he can do to supply the demand, although he turns out from two to three hundred annually. He procures all his timber from the timbered land, some eighteen miles to the south, it being much better than opening timber, and he is very particular to have it well seasoned before used. He is in the habit of warranting his wagons to run a year without "working in the hub," if desired. We speak with the more confidence with reference to the quality of these wagons, from the fact, that we have been familiar with them from the time Mr. B. first commenced the business here, and know, that they have given universal satisfaction. Mr. B. took the premium upon farm wagons at the late state fair.

We will just add, in this connection, that Mr. B. is more deeply imbued with the spirit of agricultural improvement, than most farmers. He takes great interest in improved stock, and is actually setting an example, in that line, to the farmers around him, worthy of their imitation. He has two calves a few months old, of which any farmer might be proud, and a gelding which cannot easily be excelled.

We had intended to take the reader along with us, and show him all the interesting things to be seen about the prison, but we find ourselves at the end of our limits, and can only add a word about pitchforks. Two hundred of them are manufactured daily, making about 5000 a month, and they are nice ones. In the same shop, are manufactured 4000 grain cradles, and from 3000 to 3500 dozen of snaths, all very nice, and sell readily.

There are now only about a hundred convicts in the prison, being a less number than the prison

records have shown for several years. The cause of this decline we have room to speculate upon now.

AID TO AGRICULTURE,

OR, SUGGESTIONS FOR EXTENDING THE OPERATION AND INCREASING THE USEFULNESS OF OUR STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following is the resolution with the accompanying remarks, referred to in our editorial correspondence, as having been submitted by B. Hubbard, Esq., to the Executive Committee at the meeting recently held at Jackson. The resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our legislature be requested to take such legislation as shall appear necessary or expedient, for the establishment of a State Central Agricultural Office, with which shall be connected a Museum of Agricultural Products and Implements, and an Agricultural Library, and as soon as practicable, an Agricultural College and a Model Farm.

In support of the above resolution, Mr. H. made the following remarks:

The good beginning which our state has made in the cause of agriculture, leads to the hope that much more may yet be accomplished towards a cause in which she is so vitally interested. I do not advocate "protection;" but if any branch of industry, in our country, demands *aid and encouragement*, it is that of agriculture. The reasons for this are founded on the facts, that agriculture lies at the foundation of every other department of human industry; that, comprehensively viewed, it is in itself both an art and a science, as well as the mother of arts;) that, while agriculture is the main business of our population, the circumstances of the farmer's occupation render peculiarly difficult that voluntary association, for inter-communication and mutual advantage, which is made use of by other departments of industry, for the improvement of their art and the increase of profits.

Considered in the light of an experiment, we conceive the benefits of our late Fair, held under favorable state auspices, to be universally recognised. May we not now inquire how far we can expediently take advantage of the experience of other states and nations, in the adoption of means for the still further encouragement of our agriculture.

Mr. Colman, late agricultural commissioner to Europe, characterises the Royal Agricultural Society of England, as one of the most efficient aids to the progress of agriculture. This society, he informs us, was established about 1837, and embraces a large array of the highest rank and talent of the kingdom, and a vast body of farmers, landlords and others interested in agriculture. Its objects comprehend every branch of husbandry and rural economy. It has a central office or building in London, where its Secretary resides, and where the council of the society and other members hold weekly and monthly meetings, for

the management of business, the discussion of agricultural subjects, and the reception of agricultural information.

It has begun the establishment of a Library and Museum. The object of the former is to collect the most valuable publications on subjects connected with agriculture, in all its various and kindred branches, including geology, botany, agricultural chemistry, engineering and manufacturing, so far as they are connected with the making of agricultural implements, and the great agricultural operations of draining, embanking, irrigation and other important farming processes. The object of its Museum is to exhibit specimens of agricultural productions, which are capable of preservation, seeds, plants, grasses, samples of wool, mineral manures, models and drawings of agricultural implements, and whatever, in any way, may conduce to the advancement of the science or practice of agriculture.

In giving this brief account of the great Agricultural Society of England, I would call the attention of those interested in the same *royal* pursuit, to some of the peculiar features, with their attendant advantages, which this institution together with others to which I shall presently advert, possess, beyond those to which our State Society thus far limits its action.

The English association, like that of our own state, and some others whose example we have copied, holds, at various places in the country, annual fairs, or exhibitions of animals and agricultural products and implements, at which premiums are awarded. At these the greatest emulation prevails among all ranks and orders, and the prizes obtained are ever afterwards exhibited with exultation, and become heir-looms, which are bequeathed

"As a rich legacy unto their offspring,"

Yet, after all, these annual shows are but secondary among the great operations of the Society.

Besides this important institution, various other means are adopted, both in Great Britain and on the continent, for placing agriculture on the most solid basis, and bringing to its development the best intelligence, science and skill of the age.

In Scotland is published a *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, containing the most valuable communications and papers relating to agriculture and its kindred pursuits, all important discoveries and inventions, and all useful information that the intellect of the age furnishes, which has a bearing upon its prosperity and progress. This Journal is published under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of Scotland, and has given tone to the prosperity of that people, which has placed the Scottish farmer at the head of his class, for industry, intelligence and success.

Even poor Ireland is not wanting in similar aids to agricultural advancement. "In the neighborhood of Dublin," says Mr. Colman, "is a Botanical Garden, comprehending twenty-seven acres, enclosed by a high stone wall, with a beautiful rivulet running through it, with ample and ele-

gant conservatories and greenhouses, and in the highest state of cultivation and embellishment.—It is supported partly by private subscription, and partly by donations from the government." These beautiful grounds are freely opened to all classes. The poorest of the poor may here feast his soul, at will, with the rich and varied bounties of that Providence which has clothed a world in beauty, and may here revel in an exuberance of enjoyment, not more amply purchased by the overflowing wealth of his lordly masters. To the scientific laborer these grounds furnish an extensive collection of all the most valuable and curious native and exotic plants and fruits, which are systematically arranged, and illustrate a course of botanical lectures.

But probably by far the most important aid to the successful progress of agriculture is to be found in the schools of agriculture and agricultural colleges. Such institutions are found, not only in the three kingdoms of Great Britain, but in all the leading countries of Europe, and with these is generally connected a model farm.

At these colleges are delivered courses of lectures, by the most distinguished scientific professors, on subjects of natural science, particularly the applications of chemistry to agriculture. To these we are indebted for some of the most interesting and useful recent publications on this subject, illustrated by the labors, discoveries and conclusions of Chaptal, Leibig, Johnston and others. To these schools also we are now indebted, for supplying professors, educated from the young men of our own country, for the newly established professorships of applied chemistry, at the colleges of Yale and Cambridge.

But it is not a learned proficiency in the higher branches of science alone that is sought. The great aim is, to send out into the country, to be spread throughout the land, an army of practical men—young and active men, experienced in every point of the management of a farm, made hardy and handy by a practical exercise of these arts, and with minds enriched and cultivated by the studies of science and a rigid observation of nature, and ardent in the cause to which their lives and best energies are to be devoted. They thus become, in effect, normal schools of agriculture, and their pupils public teachers, giving out to others, less indebted to prudence or fortune, the benefit of their more comprehensive instruction and experience.

Near London, and also near Edinburgh, are excellent institutions of great importance to Agriculture, the Veterinary College. Its object is, "to qualify persons, by the study of comparative anatomy and physiology, and by opportunities for witnessing hospital practice and investigating the symptoms and phenomena of disease in the lower animals, to practice veterinary surgery and medicine; and to do what can be done, by skill and science, for the relief of the sufferings, and the care of the maladies of quadrupeds of all kinds."

The one near London is supported by subscription, and consists of long ranges of stables, and covered piazzas for exercising the patients in bad weather, a room for lectures and dissections, a museum for anatomical preparations and diseased specimens, a forge &c., &c. "A thousand pupils have here already received diplomas, and have gone to the business of their profession in different parts of the kingdom, in the army, and in foreign countries."

The great value of such an institution cannot but be evident, when we consider the large amount of property in live stock, the diseases arising often from ill usage, which their "flesh is heir to," and the perfection to which animals may be brought by a proper care and training. It is abominable what risks are run, and what losses sustained, every day, in this country, by the ill directed skill or bold quackery of horse and cow 'doctors,' and how little real information and aid are to be obtained from the numerous and contradictory 'recipes' with which our agricultural papers and the "experiences" of half-bred farmers abound;—many of them little better than 'old wives fables.'

All of these "aids" to agriculture, I would like to see introduced into our own country, and sooner or later, into our favored peninsula. Particularly would I recommend the establishment, at Detroit, or some point of most easy access of a *Central Agricultural office*, similar in character and design to that of the agricultural society of England. Instead of affording an annual exhibition only, this should be open at all seasons of the year, and the materials there collected, consisting of all the best implements, specimens of natural productions, and whatever relates to the agricultural interests of our State, that co-ente into such a museum, should be subject to inspection at leisure, by citizens and managers, and be a source whence immigrants might obtain information to assist them in the novel labors of settlement.

(Concluded next number.)

WORK.—Labor is a Divine institution. There is not a creature that lives that can be healthy, happy, useful, good or great, without constant activity. The body cannot be developed and strengthened without exercise, nor can the mental powers be cultivated highly, without continual occupation. Motion is the great law of life. Imobility is death. To make labor, either work or play, pleasant and attractive, instead of tedious and repulsive, only requires that it be conducted in conformity with both the moral and physical laws of our being. Thus would we seek our own best good, without conflicting with any interest of society, but rather conducing to all.

There is a fire-fly in the southern clime,
Which shineth only when upon the wing;
So it is with the mind; when once we rest—
We darken.

"Sweet is the image of the brooding dove!
Holy as Heaven a Mother's love!"

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

To be awarded at the next Fair of the Mich. State Agricultural Society, made out at the late meeting of the executive Committee at Jackson.

PREMIUMS ON CATTLE.—SHORT HORSE.

Best Bull 3 years & over medal and	8	Best Cow 3 years and over medal and	8
2d do do do do	7	2d do do do do	7
3 do do do do	5	3 do do do do	5
Best 2 year old Bull	8	Best 2 year old Heifer	8
2d do Buel's Farmers Companion and	5	2d do Buel Farmers Instructor and	5
3 do do do do	3	3 do do do do	3
Best 1 year old do	3	Best 1 year old Calf.	3
2d do do do do	2	2d do do do do	2
3 do Allen on Domestic Animals.	3	3 do Allen on &c.	2
Best Bull Calf	3	Best Heifer Calf,	3
2d do do do do	2	2d do do	2

DEVONS.

Best Bull 3 years and over	8	Best cow 3 y'rs old & over	8
2d do do do do	7	2d do do do do	7
3 do do do do	5	3 do do do do	5
Best 2 year old Bull.	8	Best 2 year old Heifer	8
2d do Buel's Farmers Companion and	5	2d do Buel's Farmers Instructor and	5
3 do do do do	3	3 do do do do	3
Best 1 year old Bull.	3	Best 1 year old Heifer	3
2d do do do do	2	2d do do do do	2
3 Allen on Domestic Animals.	3	3 Allen on Domestic Animals,	3
Best Bull Calf.	3	Best Heifer Calf.	3
2d do do do do	2	2d do do do do	2

OTHER IMPROVED BREEDS, OF PURE BLOOD.

Best Bull 3 years and over medal and	5	Best Cow 3 years old and over medal and	5
2d do do do do	5	2d do do do do	5
Best 2 year old Bull.	5	Best 2 year old Heifer,	5
2d do & Buel's Farmers Instructor, and	2	2d do do Buel's &c. &	2
Best 1 year old bull,	3	2d do do do do	2
2d do do do do	2	Best Heifer Calf.	1
Best Bull Calf,	2	2d do do	1
2d do do	1		

NATIVE AND CROSS BETWEEN IMPROVED AND NATIVE CATTLE.

Best bull 3 years and over medal and	5	Best Cow 3 years and over medal and	5
2d do do do do	5	2d do do do do	5
3 do do do do	3	3 do do do do	3
Best 2 year old bull.	4	3 do do do do	3
2d do do do do	3	Best 2 year old Heifer.	4
3 do do do do	2	2d do do do do	3
Best 1 year old bull,	3	3 do do do do	2
2d do do do do	2	Best 1 year old Heifer,	3
3 do Allen on Domestic Animals,	2	3 do do Allen &c.	2
Best bull Calf.	2	Best Heifer Calf.	2
2d do Buel's Farmers Companion.	2	2d do do Buel's &c.	2

WORKING OXEN—OVER 4 YEARS OLD.

Best yoke of Oxen medal and	10	Best 10 yoke working oxen from any one county,	20
2d do do do do	10	2d do do do do	15
3 do do do do	5	3 do do do do	10

STEERS 3 YEARS OLD.

Best Yoke	10	And Buel's Farmers Companion.	5
2d do do	5		

STEERS 2 YEARS OLD.—STEERS 1 YEAR OLD.

Best Yoke	6	Best Yoke,	5
2d do	4	2d do	3

FAT CATTLE, OVER THREE YEARS.

Best pair fat oxen medal and	10	Best single steer 3 years or under.	5
2d do do do do	10	2d do do do do	3
3 do do do do	5	Best single heifer 3 years old or under, spayed or not.	5
Best single ox.	5		
2d do do	3		
Best fat Cow.	5		
2d do do	3		

FAT SHEEP.

Best fat Sheep,	3	do do Morrell's A-	
2d do do	2	do do merican Shepard.	

MILCH COWS.

The Cow to be kept on grass only, during the experiment and for 15 days previous to each period of trial.

The time of trial from 10th to 20th of June, and from 1st to 20th September.

Statement to be furnished, containing,

1st. The age and breed of Cow, and time of calving.
2d. The quantity of milk in weight, and also of butter, during each period of ten days.

3d. The butter made, to be exhibited with the Cow at the fair and the statement to be verified by the affidavit of competitor and one other person conversant with the facts,

Best and medal.	8	And Allen on Domestic	
2d do do	8	Animals.	
3 do do	5		

HORSES.

CLASS I.—FOR ALL WORK.

Best Stallion over 4 years old, medal and	8	Best Brood Mare, medal and	8
2d do do do do	8	2d do do do do	8
3 do and Youatt on the horse,	5	3 do do and Youatt,	5

CLASS II.—DROUGHT HORSES.

Best Stalion over 4 years old, medal and	8	Best brood Mare, & medal	8
2d do do do do	8	2d do do do do	8
3 do do do do	5	3 do do do do	5

CLASS III.—BLOOD HORSES.

Best Stallion over 4 years old, and medal,	8	Best Brood Mare, medal and	8
2d do do do do	8	2d do do do do	8
3 do do do do	4	2d do do do do	8
And Coles American Veter-	3	3d do and Cole's, &c.	4

THREE YEAR OLD STALLIONS AND MARES.

Best Stallion 3 years old	7	Best Mare.	7
2d do do do do	5	2d do do do do	5
3d do do do do	3	3d do do do do	3

TWO YEAR OLD STALLIONS AND MARES.

Best Stallion 2 years old	3	Best Mare.	3
2d do Youatt on the horse,	2	2d do Youatt, &c.	
3d do do do do	1	3d do do do do	1

ONE YEAR OLD COLTS.

Best Stallion 1 year old,	2	Best Mare,	
2d do Cole's American	2	2d do Cole's &c.	
Veterinarian.			

MATCHED HORSES.

Best pair Matched horses,	10	3d do do do do	5
2d do do do do	8	4th do do do do	3

GELDINGS.

Best Gelding, medal and	5	4th do Youatt on the horse, and	2
2d do do do do	3		
3d do do do do	3		

SHEEP.

CLASS I.—LONG WOOL.

Best Buck over 2 years medal and	5	2d do do do do	8
2d do do do do	5	3d do Morrell's American	4
3d do do do do	3	Shepard and	4
Best Buck 2 y'rs or under.	5	Best pen 5 buck lambs.	5
2d do do do do	3	2d do do do do	3
3d do do do do	2	Best pen 5 ewe lambs	5
Best pen of 5 ewes, and	2	2d do do do do	3

CLASS II.—MIDDLE WOOLED.

Best buck over 2 years.	5	2d do do do do	8
2d do do do do	5	3d do Morrell's American	4
3d do do do do	3	Shepard and	4
Best buck 2 years or under	5	Best pen 5 buck lambs,	5
2d do do do do	3	2d do do do do	3
3d do do do do	2	Best pen 5 ewe lambs.	5
Best pen 5 ewes	8	2d do do do do	3

This class includes South Down, Norfolk, Dorset, and Native.

CLASS III.—MERINO AND THEIR GRADES.

Best buck over 2 years.	5	3d do do do do	2
2d do do do do	5	Best pen 5 ewes,	8
3d do do do do	3	2d do do do do	8
Best buck 2 y'rs or under.	5	3d Morrell's American	
2d do do do do	3	Shepard and	4

Includes those denominated Merinos whether pure or mixed blood.

CLASS IV.—SAXONS AND THEIR GRADES.

Best buck over 2 years.	5	2d do do do do	8
2d do do do do	5	3d Morrell's American	
3d do do do do	3	Sheppard and	4
Best buck 2 y'rs or under.	5	Best pen 5 buck lambs.	5
2d do do do do	3	2d do do do do	3
3d do do do do	2	Best pen 5 ewe lambs.	5
Best pen 5 ewes.	8	2d do do do do	3

Includes those denominated Saxons, whether pure or mixed blood.

SHEPHERD'S DOG.

Best shepherd's dog.	5
Evidence to be furnished of the thorough training of the dog, otherwise no premium can be awarded,	

SWINE.

LARGE BREED.

Best boar 2 years old and over	6
Best boar one year old Allen on Domestic Animals, and	5
Best boar 6 months and under 1 year	3
Best breeding sow over two years old	3
Best breeding sow one year old, Gaylord and Tucker's	3
American Husbandry, and	3
Best breeding sow 6 months old and under one year	3
Best lot of pigs, not less than 6 under 10 months	5
2d do do do do	3

SMALL BREED.

Best boar 2 years old and over	6
Best boar one year old	4
Best boar 6 months old and under 1 year	3
Best breeding sow 2 years old and over	5
Best breeding sow 1 year old, Gaylord and Tucker's &c,	3
and	3
Best sow 6 months old	3
Best lot of pigs, not less than 5 under 10 months	3

GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO ANIMALS.

Where there is but one exhibitor and the animal is not worthy, no premium will be awarded.

POULTRY.

Best lot of Dorkings not less than 3, 1 cock and 2 hens	3
Best lot of Polands do do do	3
Best lot of Large Fowls do do do	3
Best lot of Turkeys do do do	3
Best lot of Ducks do do do	3
Best lot of Guinea Hens do do do	2
Cock's American Poultry book and	1
Best pair of Geese	2

Best lot of Poultry owned by exhibitor (statement to be furnished and verified.)

Bement's American Poultryer's Companion, and	4
Best exhibition of Pigeons	2

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Best Plow for general purposes, and Diploma	5
Best plow for stiff soils	5
Best plow for light sandy soils	5
Best steel plow	5
Best subsoil plow	5
Best side-hill plow	5
Best roller for general use, Brown's Trees of America,	5
Best Farm wagon, and Diploma	5
Best harrow	5
Best corn cultivator	3
Best general cultivator, and vol. of Downing's Horticulturist	3
Best fanning mill	5
Best corn stalk cutter	3
Best straw cutter	3

Best corn and cob crusher	3
Best horse cart for farm	5
Best ox cart for farm Brown's trees of America or	5
Best horse rake	3
Best ox yoke	2
Best wagon harness for farm	5
Best carriage harness	5
Best dozen axes	3
Best churn, Transactions	
Best grain cradle	2
Best six hand rakes	2
Best six hay forks	2
Best six grass scythes	3
Best six cradle scythes	3
Best six manure forks	2
Best hay rigging, Gardner's Farmer's Dictionary	
Best twelve corn brooms, 7th vol. Michigan Farmer	
Best horse power for general purposes	10
Best thrashing machine	10
Best wheat drill, Brown's Trees of America,	
Best wheat cultivator and drill combined	5
Best wheat cultivator	5
Best corn sheller, horse power	5
Best corn sheller, hand power	3
Best vegetable cutter	3

Best and most numerous collection of Agricultural Implements, manufactured in the State of Michigan by or under the supervision of the exhibitor 10

Best and most numerous collection of Agricultural Implements without regard to place of manufacture 10

FLOWING MATCH—WITH HORSES.

First premium 10; 2d do 7; 3d do 5; and Gardner's Farmer's Dictionary,

FLOWING MATCH—WITH OXEN.

First premium 10; 2d do 7; 3d do 5; and Gardner's &c.

BOYS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, WITH HORSES OR OXEN.

First premium 3 and medal; 2d do 3; 3d do 2;

BUTTER.

Best lot quality as well as quantity considered made from two cows in 30 consecutive days, 15 lbs of the butter to be exhibited 7

2d do 5; 3d do Webster's Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy.

Best 10 lbs butter made in June, and Transactions of

State Agricultural Society 1

2d do do do do do do 2

Best 15 lbs butter made any time, and Transactions 1

2d do do do do do do 2

3d do do do do do do Michigan Farmer,

The exhibitors must state in writing the time when the butter was made; the number of cows kept on the farm; the mode of keeping; the treatment of the cream and milk before churning, winter and summer, the method of freeing the butter from the milk; the quantity and kind of salt used; whether saltpetre or any other substance has been employed.

CHEESE.

One year old and over, not less than 25 lbs.

Best 3; 2d do Webster's Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy; 3d do 2,

Less than one year old, not less than 26 lbs.

Best 5; 2d do Webster's &c.; 3d do 2,

A statement of the manner of making cheese must accompany each sample,

SUGAR.

Best 5 lbs maple 5; 2d do 3; 3d do Michigan Farmer.

The process of manufacturing and clarifying, must accompany the samples offered.

HONEY AND BEEHIVES.

Best 10 lbs honey 3; 2d do 2; 3 do Michigan Farmer, 3

Best bee hive

The honey to be taken up without destroying the bees; kind of hive to be specified.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best pair woolen blankets 4

2d do do do	Transactions.	Second best do	4
Best 10 yards flannel	4	Best 6 winter varieties,	Hovey's Magazine of Hort. or 3
2d do do	3	Second best do	Downing's fruit and fruit trees.
Best 10 yards woolen cloth	4	For best fall seedling apple for all purposes, with description of the history of its origin &c., 10 specimens to be exhibited	3
2d do do do	Transactions.	Second do	Michigan Farmer.
Best 10 yards woolen carpet	5	Best seedling winter apple, 10 specimens, with description as above	Colman's Agricul. Tour
2d do do do	3		
3d do do do	2		
Best hearth rug	3		
2d do do	Transactions.		
3d do do	1		
Best 10 yards rug carpet	3		
2d do do do	2		
3d do do do	1		
Best pair woolen knit stockings	Transactions.		
2d do do do do	1		
Best pair woolen socks	2		
2d do do do	1		
Best pair woolen knit mittens	1		
Best 10 yards tow cloth	3		
Best pair cotton knit stockings	2		
Best pair cotton knit socks	1		
Best pair linen knit stockings	2		
Discretionary premiums will be awarded on articles of merit not included in the above list.			
NEEDLE, SHELL AND WAX WORK, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, DAGUERREOTYPES.			
Best ornamental needle work	3		
Best ottoman cover	Downing's Cottage Res.		
Best table cover	2		
Best group flowers	2		
Best variety worsted work	2		
Best fancy chair work with needle,	Downing's Cottage Res.		
Best worked collar	2		
Best Woolen shawl	3		
2d do do	2		
Best worked quilt	3		
Best white quilt	2		
Best silk quilt	3		
Best port-folio worked	2		
Best silk bonnet	2		
Best straw do	2		
Best lace cape	2		
Best two lamp mats	1		
Best ornamental shell work	2		
2d do do do	1		
Best specimen wax flowers	2		
2d do do do	1		
Best specimen of animal painting in oil, by Michigan Artist	3		
Best do in water colors, Downing's Cottage Res.	2		
Best specimen of cattle drawing by Michigan Artist	2		
Best specimens Daguerreotype	2		
2d do do do	1		
Best oil or water color paintings by Michigan Artist,	3		
Best specimen statuary	3		
Discretionary premiums will be awarded for articles of merit not included in the above list.			
CUT FLOWERS.			
Greatest variety and quantity of flowers	3		
DAHLIAS.			
Best and greatest variety	Beek's Botany of the U. S.		
Best 12 dissimilar blooms	1		
ROSES.			
Best and greatest variety	2		
Best 10 dissimilar blooms	9		
PHLAXES.			
Best six varieties	2		
Best and greatest variety of indigenous plants	2		
Best collection Green House plants owned by one person	3		
Best floral design	Downing's Horticulturist.		
Second best do	2		
Best hand bouquet, flat	2		
Second best do	1		
Best hand bouquet, round	Beek's Botany of the U. S.		
Second best do	1		
Best basket bouquet, with handle	2		
For the most beautifully arranged basket of flowers	2		
FRUIT.			
Best 10 varieties table apple	Downing's col. ed., of fruits or 5		
Second best do	4		
Best 6 winter varieties,	Hovey's Magazine of Hort. or 3		
Second best do	Downing's fruit and fruit trees.		
For best fall seedling apple for all purposes, with description of the history of its origin &c., 10 specimens to be exhibited	3		
Second do	Michigan Farmer.		
Best seedling winter apple, 10 specimens, with description as above	Colman's Agricul. Tour		
PEARS.			
For the greatest number of varieties of good Pears, named and labelled, grown by exhibitor,	Downing's Col. Fruits or 5		
Second do	1 vol do Horticulturist or 3		
Third do	2		
For the best collection of autumn pear, named and labelled	Landscape Gardening and Architect. or 3		
Second do	Michigan Farmer.		
PEACHES.			
Best 10 varieties labelled	Downing's Col. Fruits or 5		
Second do	1 vol do Horticulturist or 3		
Best 10 specimens	Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees, not col.		
Second do	3		
Best seedling variety, six specimens	Michigan Farmer.		
Second do	3		
PLUMS.			
Best collection of plums, 6 specimens each	3		
Best 4 varieties, 6 specimens each	2		
Best 12 plums, choice variety,	Downing's Fruit and Fr't trees.		
Second do	Thomas' Fruit Book.		
Best seedling plum, with description	Michigan Farmer.		
NECTARINES AND APRICOTS.			
Best and greatest number of goods varieties, 6 specimens each	3		
Best 6 specimens of any good variety	D's Fruit and Fr't trees.		
QUINCES.			
Best 12 quinces of any variety	5		
Second do	Hovey's Mag. of Hort. or 3		
Third do	Michigan Farmer.		
GRAPES.			
Best and most extensive collection of good native grapes, grown in open air	5		
Second do	Allen, on the Grape and 2		
Best dish of native grapes	2		
Second do	Allen on the Grape.		
WATERMELONS.			
Best 4 specimens of any variety	2		
Second do	Michigan Farmer.		
The fruit exhibited, for which premiums are awarded, to be at the disposal of the committee.			
Discretionary premiums will be awarded for choice fruits not enumerated.			
VEGETABLES.			
6 best stalks celery	Society's Transactions.		
3 do heads cauliflower	Leibig's Agricul. Chemistry.		
3 do head broccoli	1		
12 do white table turnips	1		
12 do carrots	1		
12 do table beets	1		
12 do parsnips	1		
12 do Onions	1		
3 do heads of cabbage	2		
Second best	Michigan Farmer		
12 best tomatoes	1		
2 do purple egg plants	1		
12 do sweet potatoes	1		
Best half peck lima beans	1		
do do Windsor beans	1		
do bunch double parsley	1		
Three best squashes	Johnston's Agri. Chemistry		
Second best	1		
Largest pumpkin and best	Gardner's Farmers Dictionary.		
Second best	1		
12 best ears seed corn	2		
Best half peck table potatoes	2		
Second do	G & T's Amr. Husbandry.		
Best and greatest variety of vegetables, raised by exhibitor	3		
Discretionary premiums will be awarded on choice garden products, not above mentioned.			
STOVES.			
Best cooking stove for wood fire	3		
Second do	2		
Best parlor stove	3		
Second do	2		
Best portable Agricultural Furnace and Caldron	3		
FIELD CROPS.			
Best crop of wheat, not less than 2 acres	Medal and 7		
Second do	Transactions and 2		
Best crop of spring wheat, not less than 2 acres	2		
Second do	Colman's Agri. Tour and 3		
Best crop of Indian corn, not less than 2 acres	2		
Second do	Downing's Landscape Gardening, &c., and 3		
Best crop of barley, not less than 1 acre	3		
Second do	Leibig's Agri. Chemistry and		
Best crop of Rye, not less than 1 acre	Colman's Agri.		
Best crop of oats, not less than 2 acres	do		
Best crop of potatoes, not less than 1 acre	do		
Best crop of ruta bagas, not less than 1 acre	4		

Best acre broom corn 4
 Best crop carrots, not less than a quarter of an acre 4
 Best acre clover seed 4
 Best sample winter wheat, not less than 1 bushel 3
 Best sample spring wheat Johnston's Agri. Chemistry. 3
 Best sample of flour, not less than 1 bbl, from the least quantity of wheat 5
 Second do 3
 Third do Michigan Farmer. Transactions. 3
 Best sample corn, not less than 1 bushel do
 Best sample oats, not less than do do
 Full statements of the variety of each of the above named articles, the mode of cultivation, also the quantity of wheat used in the manufacture of the flour exhibited will be required.

ESSAYS.

Best Essay on the cultivation of wheat 15
 Best do do Indian corn 15
 Best do do potatoes 15
 Best do do raising of sheep 15
 Best do do any other subject connected with agriculture 15
 All essays for which premiums are awarded, will be considered the property of the Society.

For the best cultivated farm in each county in the State

Society's Diploma.

Persons wishing to enter their farms for premiums, will notify the Vice President and Corresponding Sec'y of the State Agricultural Society for the County, who, together with one other appointed by the Executive Committee, will act as Judges upon farms for their respective counties.

COMMITTEES.

HORSES.

Andrew L. Hayes, Marshall, Calhoun County.
 William G. Aves, Niles, I r county.
 S. Hemmingway, (Ch'n) Buffalo.
 G. W. Howe, Detroit, Wayne county.

CATTLE.

Durhams, Herfords and Grades.

James Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W.
 C. M. Giddings, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Linus Cone, Troy, Oakland county.

Dorsets, Ayrshires, Natives.

Charles E. Stuart, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo county.
 Isaac Askew, Amherstburgh, C. W.
 E. P. Beck, Sheldon, Wyoming county, N. Y.

Working Oxen, Steers and Fat Cattle.

Samuel Bartlett, La Salle, Monroe county.
 Hamilton Rogers, Dexter, Washtenaw county.
 Lewis T. Miller, Moscow, Hillsdale county.

SHEEP.

Canfield, Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio.
 Enos T. Lovell, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo county.
 Samuel Mills, Manchester or Elba, Washtenaw county.

SWINE.

E. F. Chubb, Granville, Kent county.
 Charles Blair (Ch'n) Tipton, Washtenaw county.
 John Chamberlin, Pontiac, Oakland county.

FLOWS AND FLOWING.

Justus Goodwin, Jackson, Jackson county.
 Geo. St. John, Utica, Macomb county.
 James Fisk, Coldwater, Branch county.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

J. E. Bebee, Jackson, Jackson county.
 H. K. Farrand, Colon, St. Joseph county.
 P. R. Adams, Tecumseh, Lenawee county.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

James B. Hunt, Pontiac, Oakland county.
 Anson Cook, Brooklyn, Jackson county.
 Jeremiah Brown, Battle Creek, Calhoun.

BUTTER, CHEESE, HONEY AND BEE HIVES.

Lorin Maynard, Maringo, Calhoun county.
 Wm. Moore, Mooreville, Washtenaw county.
 A. B. Hadsell, Pontiac, Oakland county.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

A. T. Groendyke, Coldwater, Branch county.
 Enos Goodrich, Genesee county.
 Joseph R. Williams, (Ch'n) Constantine, St. Jo. county.

POULTRY.

Melancton Freeman, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo county.
 Gillett, Detroit.
 John M. Chase, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county.

NEEDLE, SHELL AND WAX WORK, PAINTILGS, DRAWINGS, DAGUERREOTYPES, &c.

Rev. Geo. Duffield, Wayne county.
 Abiel Silver, Cass county.
 E. H. Thompson, Genesee county.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

A. G. Eastman, Lenawee county.
 A. C. Hubbard, Oakland County.
 E. D. Lacy, Washtenaw county.
 S. B. Nobla, do do.

VEGETABLES.

Henry Chipman, Wayne county.
 Wm. T. Howell, Hillsdale county.
 Wm. H. Montgomery, Monroe.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Doct. O. C. Comstock, Calhoun county.
 Chas. G. Hammond, Wayne county.
 A. N. Hart, Lapeer county.

ESSAYS.

Enos T. Troop, Kalamazoo county.
 K. S. Bingham, Livingston county.
 Doct. Ira C. Backus, Jackson county.
 County Committees, to re's Judges on Farms, together with the Vice President and Corresponding Secretary of the respective Counties:

Calvin C. White, Gun Plains, Allegan County.
 Hiram Lewis, Prairieville, Barry county.
 Harvey Haines, Coldwater, Branch county.
 Andrew L. Burke, Berrien Springs, Berrien county.
 Zenas Tillison, Marshall, Calhoun county.
 Cyrus Bacon, Edwardsburgh, Cass county.
 Samuel Ashman, Saint Ste Marie, Chippeway county.
 Wm. H. Faxon, Duplaine, Clinton county.
 — Brackett, Bellevue, Eaton county.
 David Pearson, Flint, Genesee county.
 Elias G. Dilla, Jonesville, Hillsdale.
 — Medbury, Ingham county.

Cyrus Lovell, Ionia, Ionia county.
 M. Shoemaker, Jackson, Jackson county.
 John Milham, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo county.
 James Davis, Grand Rapids, Kent county.
 Wm. Hemmingway, Hadley, Lapeer county.
 Walter Wright, Adrian, Lenawee county.
 Richard P. Bush, Livingston county.
 Judge Samuel Abbott, Mackinaw, Mackinaw county.
 Calvin Pierce, Utica, Macomb county.
 John Burch, Monroe, Monroe county.
 Nathan Power, Farmington, Oakland county.
 Doct. Timothy G. Eastman, Polkton, Ottawa county.
 Jas. G. Barney, Saginaw, Saginaw county.
 J. Beard, Port Huron, St. Clair county.
 Wm. Johnson, Nottawa, St. Joseph county.
 — Martin, Shiawassee county.
 J. R. Monroe, Paw Paw, Van Buren county.
 Thos. Wood, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county.
 A. L. Stevens, Nankin, Wayne county.

CHEESE MAKING—KNOWING HOW.

The advantages of skill and exactness in cheese making are well set forth in an address by Col. A. Petrie, before the Herkimer (N. Y.) Agricultural Society:

"Some farmers make less than 300 pounds of cheese per cow in a season, while others exceed 600. Perhaps some of this difference may be accounted for by the inequality of advantages, but I am assured by gentlemen in whose skill in the art we have the highest confidence, that there is a great difference in the product per cow, when all advantages are equal. One case I will mention: A gentleman who had for four years made more than 600 pounds per cow in a season, from a dairy of 25 cows, let out his dairy to a tenant, whose reputation as a common cheese maker was of the highest order. He observed that the tenant's cheese were smaller and lighter than they should be, and suspecting the cause, watched his mode of making them, and found it to be like that of nearly all the cheese makers of the country—by guess. The milk was tempered, and set, the curd scalded without a thermometer, and less care was taken in other parts of the process than he was accustomed to. He attempted to teach the tenant, who was rather prejudiced to 'book farming'—reminded him of the reputation; the landlord, however, made a few cheese himself, and the tenant looked on. These were found to be larger and heavier than the cheese made by the tenant. The tenant then adopted the improved mode, and he could make as large a cheese as his friend. Both gentlemen now agree, that the improved mode increased the amount 10 per cent.—Now the tenant was evidently more than an ordinary cheese maker, for he would have made

over four hundred pounds per cow during the season, but by the improved mode he made over six hundred.

HORTICULTURAL.

LETTER FROM GOV. THROOP.

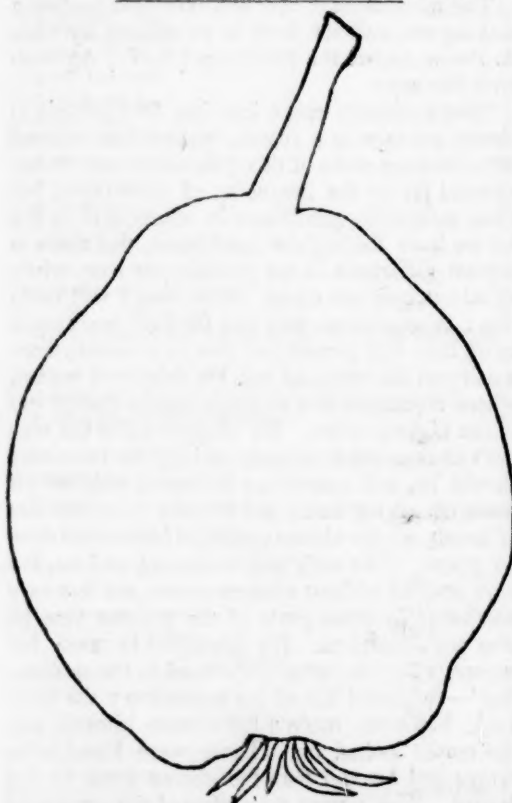
CULTIVATION OF OKRA.

WILLOWBROOK, (near Auburn,) N. Y.
Dec. 23, 1849.

ED. MICHIGAN FARMER.—*Dr. Sirs*—I enclose you the names of two subscribers for your paper, and two dollars. * * * * *

In some number of your valuable paper, which I cannot now refer to, I recollect, that you recommended the culture of the Okra. I have raised it for many years, and it has been a standing dish upon my table, during its season, prepared in the manner described in the Farmer. I exhibited a specimen of the plant, with the fruit attached, at the last Kalamazoo county fair. I have always had success in raising it here, but it has produced sparingly with me in Michigan. It requires a rich and well prepared soil to do well.

Yours, sincerely,
E. T. THROOP.



THE PORTUGAL QUINCE.—This fruit is, as far as we can judge, but little cultivated among us—the Orange and Pear shaped being much more common. It is said to be a shy bearer, and for this reason less sought for than others. The stocks

of it are preferred for dwarfing the Pear, on account of their thrifty growth. The fruit is also of superior quality. This specimen was received from Mr. Hodge, of the Buffalo Nursery.

The following communication embodies, we apprehend, about all that is known in regard to the Curculio, and the most effectual methods of preventing its ravages.

For the Michigan Farmer.

THE CURCULIO.

MR. EDITOR:—The ravages of the Curculio have almost discouraged some from cultivating the plum, the nectarine and apricot, which are more apt to be attacked by it than other fruits. The desire has often been expressed, for some preservative or preventive that will enable us to secure to ourselves a crop of these delicious summer fruits. Hitherto no specific has been found which has inspired general confidence, or gone into general use. Perhaps a few thoughts on the subject, the result of experiment and suggested by the observation of others, may be acceptable to the readers of the Michigan Farmer, and induce a more general attention to appropriate efforts for the destruction of this mischievous insect.

It does not appear that the Curculio is migratory;—at any rate, its habits do not incline it to make extensive journeys, however, it may be able and disposed to pass from tree to tree, from orchard to orchard. It is a small, dusky, grayish looking insect, resembling in color the wood of the tree, and rendering it therefore difficult to be detected. Its outer coat seems to be hard, almost testaceous, and it is capable of drawing its fore and hinder parts together so closely, as to roll itself up into, or resemble a ball, in which state, when the tree is shaken, or the limbs smartly struck, it is sure to drop itself from the tree, and seek to hide itself in the ground. It is not by eating, or its demands for nourishment, that it accomplishes its predatory work, but by its care for the propagation of its kind. It is furnished with a hard horny like looking appendage, by which it makes a crescent or semi-lunar cut in the skin of the fruit, in which incision, it deposits an egg.—The presence of this egg in the young fruit becomes the mere occasion of its premature decay. The insect may be discovered as soon as the trees are fairly in bloom; and even before the young embryo fruit has cast the husky covering, which protected it when in the calyx, it will be found to have commenced its work. It pursues its labors for the propagation of its kind for several months, and seems to select first the choicest and tenderest sorts of fruit, those unprotected by any rough or fuzzy substance, or down on the skin.—It is obvious, therefore, that there are but two suc-



cessful methods of warring against the creature. The one is, if possible, to prevent the appearance of the insect among the fruit, and the other, to arrest its progress, when it has commenced its attacks. Both should be carefully and systematically pursued in order to secure success.

The egg, which is deposited beneath the skin of the young unripened fruit, is hatched by the warm suns of June, and the small worm, which escapes, seeks to eat its way into the kernel. This done, the vitality of the fruit is destroyed, and it soon drops from the limb. The worm continues in its abode, until it mingles with the earth, and passing through its transmutations comes forth, sometimes early in the fall, or late in the summer, generally, not till the next spring, in its winged shape, prepared to ascend the tree, and repeat the ravages of the generation before it. Where it is allowed to pursue its way unmolested, in a few years its numbers will be so multiplied, as utterly to destroy all the fruit; and so the farmer's hopes will be disappointed, till providence sends a year or two of severe frosts, which generally killing the fruit in embryo, will thus diminish the depredators, so that for a season or two afterwards the crop may be fair.

The preventative measures, it would therefore seem, should receive the first and principal attention. Whatever would tend to secure the destruction of the insect in its vermicular state should be resorted to. The most certainly efficacious preventative which I have found from actual experiment, and which leads to the least trouble, is to plant the trees in a paved yard. The pavement of bricks or stone, prevents the free ingress of the worm to the earth, and it perishes on the surface. In towns and cities, where the back yard of dwellings is paved for the purpose of cleanliness, and to keep clear of the annoyance of mud and dust, a few trees planted in such situations, provided they are not too much concealed from the sun, will not fail to produce a full and regular crop. But in such situations the number of trees must be very limited. Another method adopted by some with success is to have the trees planted in a small orchard or plot of ground, where the soil shall be allowed to become very hard, and the grass be kept down, and where the poultry and pigs shall have free access, so as to consume the young fruit as it falls. A third method, which during a visit in October last made to Mr. Downing, in Newburgh, I learned from him, he had pursued with success, (having at the time some beautiful plums of the *Imperatrice* species in admirable condition,) is to remove a portion of the surface soil as far round as the limbs of the trees will extend, and having sufficiently enriched with manure, the soil immediately above the roots of the tree, to cover all over with very stiff clay, which, when beaten and packed down, shall become hard and impervious to the worm.

Where trees have not been protected by any of the above methods, it has been found advanta-

geous to remove the surface soil as before stated, and having mixed a couple of quarts of guano, or more, according to the size of the tree, with the loose soil below, or any rich earth to be spread immediately over that in which the roots lie, cover the whole, with cinders and clay from a blacksmith shop or foundery, or with leached ashes mixed with lime, or with a mortar prepared, and spread over, which will become hard when it is dried.

Where these plans are not found convenient, or have been neglected, and it is desired to protect the fruit from the *Curculio* already in the ground, the proper remedies are to scatter some salt around the tree to the extent which the limbs spread, but not in such quantity as to injure the roots. This should be occasionally repeated through the season. 2. To spread manure somewhat thickly upon the surface, after the salt has been sown and suffered to lie there through the season. 3. To attend early and regularly to destroy the *Curculio* that may have appeared, or to drive it off. The first may be done, by spreading a sheet on the ground, around the tree, and shaking the limbs by a sharp stroke, which will cause the *Curculio* to drop, when it may be picked up with the hand, if done expeditiously, before it flies, and being put into a bottle, may be easily destroyed by pouring into it boiling water, when a sufficient number have been gathered. This must be done daily, or frequently, from the time the tree begins to blossom, until the fruit swells sufficiently to show that the kernel is hardened, and become impenetrable by the worm. To drive off the insect, pulverized lime or ashes should be frequently scattered over the tree, early in the morning, while the dew is upon the fruit and leaves. And 4. The young fruit containing the worm, as it drops from the tree, should all be carefully gathered up and destroyed, during the whole season.

By adopting the above or similar measures, much valuable fruit might be preserved. Nothing valuable can be secured or preserved without care and labor. GEO. DUFFIELD.

PEAR SEEDLINGS.—An interesting article on this subject is contributed by a practical gardener. The pear seedling is known by nurserymen to be the most difficult of all seedling fruit trees, to raise. It is furnished with a tap root only; and on that account is easily lifted out of the ground by frosts, when grown on soils at all tenacious.—This difficulty is avoided if the plants can be induced to throw out fibrous or branching roots.—The plan of the writer to effect this is, to sow the seeds evenly, and when the plants get four leaves each, take them up, cut off the tap roots at half their length, and replant them. They immediately commence throwing out fibres, and by winter are too well fixed to be lifted by the frost.—He also recommends covering the ground with leaves, to prevent the full effects of frost. Straw would answer the same purpose, but would be more likely to harbor mice.—*Prairie Farmer.*

For the Michigan Farmer.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

The North American Pomological Convention, at its meeting in Syracuse, in September last, passed the following resolutions, viz :

Resolved, By this Convention, that a committee of five be designated by its President, whose duty it shall be to attend the coming session of the American Congress of Fruit-Growers, and confer with the said Congress, or a committee whom they may select in relation to the meeting of the two associations, and as far as this Convention is interested, the settling of questions of priority of organization, place of next meeting, and title of Association, to be left to the committees whom the two organizations may appoint, and that we will exert ourselves to induce a general attendance of those interested, wherever the joint Committee determine the next Convention shall be held, but we cannot omit giving it as our opinion, that the cause of Pomological Science will be most promoted, and the feelings of the great mass of Pomologists best satisfied if the next meeting should be held at Cincinnati, or some other Western city.

The President then named Dr. Herman Wendell, Prof. James G. Mapes, F. R. Elliott, Chas. Downing, and Dr. J. Kennicut, as the committee.

At the meeting of the Congress of Fruit-Growers, in New York, in October last, the first business was to appoint a committee to meet the committee from the North American Pomological Convention, to confer with them upon the subject of uniting the two associations into one body. Both committees being so fully of the opinion that there should be but one body of the kind that the union was effected without delay.

The Association is hereafter to be known as the American Pomological Congress, and is to hold its next session in Cincinnati, in September, 1850.

The following is a list of Fruits recommended for general cultivation by the Congress of Fruit-Growers, at their Convention, held in New York, October 10th, 1848, viz :

APPLES.

Early Harvest,	Rhode Island Greening
Large Yellow Bough,	Baldwin,
Amr'n Summer Pear-	Roxbury Russet,
main,	<i>And for particular</i>
Summer Rose,	<i>localities.</i>
Early Strawberry,	Yellow Belldeur,
Gravenstein,	Esopus Spitzenbergh,
Fall Pippin,	Newtown Pippin,

PEARS.

Madeleine,	Flemish Beauty,
Dearborn's Seedling,	Beurre Bose,
Bloodgood,	Winter Nelis,
Tyson;	Beurre D'Aremberg,
Golden Beurre of Bil-	<i>And for particular</i>

boa,
Bartlett,
Seckel,

Grosse Mignonne,
George IV.,
Early York, serrated,
Large Early York,
Morris' White,
Oldmixson Freestone,

Jefferson,
Green Gage,
Washington,
Purple Favorite,
Purple Gage,

May Duke,
Black Tartarian,
Black Eagle,
Bigarreau, or Graffion,

Additional list of Fruits, as recommended by the Congress of Fruit-Growers, at its session, held in New York, in October last :

APPLES.

Swaar,	Bullock's Pippin,
Porter,	White Seek-no-further,
Fameuse,	Winesap,
Vandevere,	Lady Apple,
Hubbardston Nonsuch,	Wine Apple,
Danver's Winter Sweet	Red Astrachan.

PEARS.

Rostiezer,	Uvedale's St. Germain,
Andrews,	or Pound,
Fendente D'Automue,	Louis Bonne D'Jersey,
Gulton,	
Urbaniste,	
Vicar of Wakefield,	

APRICOTS.

Large Early,	Moorpark.
Breda,	

NECTARINES.

Downton,	Early Vilot.
Elruge,	

GRAPES.

(For Culture Under Glass.)

Black Hamburgh,	White Muscat of Alex-
Black P.ince,	dria,
Black Frontignan,	Chasselas of Fontain-
Grizzly Frontignan,	bleau.
White Frontignan,	

(For Open Culture.)

Isabella,	Catawba,
Diana,	

CURRANTS.

Red Dutch,	Mary's Victoria,
White Dutch,	White Grape,
Black Naple,	

GOOSEBERRIES.

Houghton's Seedling,	Laurel,
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Woodworth's White-smith,	Ironmonger,
Crown Bob,	Early Sulphur,
Red Champagne,	Green Gage,
Warrington,	Green Walnut.

RASPBERRIES.

Red Antwerp,	Fastolf,
Knevet's Giant,	Yellow Antwerp,

STRAWBERRIES.

Large Early Scarlet,	Hovey's Seedling,
Boston Pine,	

A rejected list was also reported, but want of room compels us to omit publishing it in the present number.

J. C. HOLMES.

APPEAL TO THE LAW-MAKING POWER.

For the Michigan Farmer.

MR. EDITOR: You will oblige me exceedingly, if you place this in the columns of your next number, as it is of importance for the farmers of Michigan and other states too, to know the actual condition they are now in, and consider what are their future prospects. The editors of all your exchange papers, in the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, &c., may perhaps find, on examination, that the subject concerns them as intimately as it does ourselves.

A very excellent, and useful volume now lies before me, entitled "The Michigan Justices' Guide," by Joshua W. Waterman, Detroit, from which, on p. p. 105 and 106, I read as follows: Under the head trespass on the case, for injuries done by mischievous animals—and Mr. W. deserves the thanks of all men interested in the sheep business, for having thus given them an opportunity of learning how the matter stands.

1. Case will be against the owner of any mischievous animal, for injury committed by such animal, if he knew of the animal's vicious propensities. 1 Leigh's N. P. 552.

2. If damage be caused by any domestic animal, kept for use or convenience, the owner is not liable to an action on the ground of negligence, without proof that he knew the animal was accustomed to do mischief. 13 Johnson's Reports 339.

No. 3 and 4 omitted.

No. 5. If one kill or injure an animal, and seek to justify the act, on the ground of defence of himself or his property, he must prove that *at the time* he killed or injured the animal, *it was in the act of attacking himself or his property*. 1 Leigh's N. P. 554, cases cited. A dog which had been worrying sheep in a field, ran into an adjoining field, where the owner of the sheep shot him.—The owner of the dog brought his action, and it was decided that the defendant, the owner of the sheep, was not justified in shooting the dog, as it was not done in the protection of his property. 4 C. and P. 568. Had he shot the dog while in the act of attacking his sheep, he would have been justified.

6. It has been held that a notice to the effect that dogs trespassing on certain lands will be shot,

will not justify the owner of the land in shooting a dog thus trespassing."

We will now proceed to examine and analyze this assemblage of legal beauties, in the shape of precedents. We take Nos. 1, and 2, together, as they are precisely similar in import. In No. 1, the owner of a mischievous animal is made liable for injuries committed by such animal, if he *knew* of the animal's vicious propensities.—No. 2 *throws the onus probandi, the burden of proof, upon the plaintiff*. That he (the owner of the dog) *knew the animal was accustomed to do mischief*. [Revised Stat. T. 1, C. 1, T. 3.] "All words and phrases shall be construed and understood according to the common and approved usage of the language—accustomed, according to custom, frequent, usual custom, habit, usual practice, common way of acting, established manner. Vide Walker's Dictionary."

We shall not attempt to state what number of times a domestic animal, say a dog, shall be permitted to inflict or commit an injury, say kill from one to twenty sheep at a time, till we have first ascertained the opinion of the sheep owners of the United States, and of the owners of such domestic animals, but more especially till we have a decision from the highest court in the land.

No. 5. Case cited. By "analogy," I conclude that if his dogship shall have actually withdrawn his teeth from the sheep's flank, he is no longer *in the act*; that it is not *at the time* he is attacking the sheep, and therefore any man shooting a dog which, with his own eyes, he has seen worrying his sheep, is not justified, provided the *dog's tail is toward the sheep*; he is not doing it in the protection of his property; the salutary and time-honored adage, "An ounce of prevention worth a pound of cure," being entirely out of the question.

In the language of that eloquent writer, Dr Paley, already largely cited, when speaking of the general regulation of the human conduct, Chap. 7 Mor. and Polit. Philosophy.

It is on few only, and great occasions, that men deliberate at all; on fewer still, that they institute anything like a regular inquiry into the moral rectitude or depravity of what they are about to do, or wait for the result of it. We are, for the most part, determined at once, and by an impulse, which is the effect and energy of pre-established habits. In the current occasions and rapid opportunities of life, there is oftentimes but little leisure for reflection; and were there more, a man who has to reason about his duty, when the *temptation to transgress* it is upon him, is almost sure to reason himself into error." He then goes on to show how necessary it is to be habituated, accustomed, to obey the laws, and practice virtue, in order to constitute a well regulated life. It would almost seem as if the Doctor had this identical, precious, No. 5 before him when he thus wrote—there is such a beautiful adaptation of the one to the other—man's habit and dog's custom. If, however, the miserable owner of the

sheep should, while the *temptation* is upon him, *reason* himself into error, and shoot the dog when he has actually turned his tail toward the sheep, then woe be to him, if detected. Then the owner of the dog is entitled to a "case," by *warrant*, in the name of the people, he making affidavit that the said C. D. did, on the first of Dec. inst., *wilfully and maliciously* and without provocation, shoot and kill a certain spaniel dog, to him, the said A. B., belonging," &c., which affidavit said A. B. can by *analogy* safely make, provided the spaniel's tail is turned as aforesaid, and we infer also by analogy that if said C. D. in any wise hesitates, or resists the execution of such a beautiful process, the Sheriff, or any constable in the country, can bedizen said C. D. with a pair of bracelets, vulgarly called handcuffs, and thus bring him like a *felon* before the Justice of the Peace, "to be dealt with according to law;" and what provision does the law make in such cases?—"Every person who shall wilfully kill, maim or disfigure any horses, cattle, or other beasts, by *analogy*, dogs, or shall wilfully and maliciously administer poison to any such horses, cattle, or other beasts, i. e. (dogs,) &c., shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison, not more than five years, or by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the County Jail, not more than one year. Men of Michigan, look at the "impudent, impure, greedy, snarling, fierce, noisy and destructive, domestic animals and answer me, "Are these thy Gods, O Israel." *Proh pudor!* "The beast and his image." We have taken the extreme of punishment, to be inflicted by law when the value of the beast is more than \$25, because we know of no rule whereby to appreciate his value.

Men, horses, cows and other domestic animals may be valued, because they are found at all times on the market, but the concurrent testimony of all ages and of every nation must be weighed. The full meaning of that brief, sententious, apothegm, "Love me love my dog," must be determined, and then we may find that his value is *inappreciable*. We will try it by another rule; the Rule of Three. A husband lost his wife, and declared he would have rather lost the best cow he had. H. S. had his dog shot by A. B., for killing sheep, and declared he would rather have lost the best horse he had—what was the value of the dog?

There is an analogy between the father of a boy still in his teens and the owner of a dog, *both being responsible*, and between the boy and the dog, *both being irresponsible*. If an inconsiderable boy steals a few apples, visits a melon patch, cuts down a *bee tree*, or a *coon tree*, the law decrees that case will lie against the father, even for the first offence, with additional penalties, if for the second offence. If done in the night, or on the Sabbath, the dog "is *priveleged* beyond these common walks of life." There is an analogy between a burglar in the *night time* and a dog.—

The one *may lawfully* be shot or *axed*, and without much special enquiry—it is *justifiable homicide*. His friends will *not bring their action*, and ask if it was at the time, if he *was in the act*.—The dog and his owner we have seen, can walk through all this easy. Justifiable dog-icide depends on very *critical* circumstances.

From the foregoing premises then, we conclude that the dog is a valuable animal, *very*.—The history of the present dog-law would be an highly interesting document; we have neither time nor materials at present for going into it, but shall attempt to give a brief outline of what we know about it. Of its age, we know nothing, only with some slight alterations, it was in existence on the 12th day of May, 1846, when it was superseded by a new law which, with two or three small exceptions, is such a law as would give satisfaction to every sheep owner in Michigan. We give a synopsis merely. It is entitled an Act to provide for the taxation of Dogs and for other purposes.

(Concluded next number.)

METALIC FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

This is a discovery to which we have before alluded, but now have the pleasure of being able to give our readers a more particular description, derived from the discoverer himself, whose preparation seems to elicit very high commendation.

The article is found in abundance on the lands of Mr. W. Blake, near Akron, Ohio, and is likely to prove an invaluable discovery. It is being extensively used in the West for steamboat decks, for the first coating upon buildings, as cement for roofs, and surfaces much exposed to fire. Any work covered with this cement presents a smooth black surface, and is susceptible of the finest polish. In a few months it becomes equal in consistency to marble, and perfectly impervious to fire or water. So long as the substance to which it is applied lasts, so long will the cement remain unimpaired. When taken from the earth in its crude state it very nearly resembles indigo, and yields under the knife like clay, but when exposed for a short time to the action of the atmosphere, it becomes perfectly solidified like stone or hard shale.

Whether applied to shingles, boards, canvass or paper, its effects are the same, presenting a surface impervious to fire and water. This paint when applied to floor will answer equal to stone if sufficiently dried. It will become as hard as other paint in about the same time, but still continues to harden with age. A chemical combination seems to take place between the oil and the mineral substance, which soon deprives it of its inflammable qualities.

COFFEE.—Coffee should not be suffered to boil for a long time. Let it boil up once, and then simmer as long as needed. Hard boiling greatly injures it.

Much coffee is spoiled in roasting. The French

are said to make better coffee than any body else; and they roast it very slowly over the fire, adding a little butter to prevent it burning. The aroma of the berry is thus preserved, while by rapid burning it is evaporated.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR WHITE LEAD.

A discovery has recently been made in France which promises to be exceedingly valuable in the useful arts. The information is interesting and embodied in a report read at a recent session of the French Academy of Arts, which is published in the Paris papers, from which we learn that, in 1835, M. Leclair, a house painter, having witnessed the ravages that white lead made among the workmen engaged in his business, set himself to seek for some white substance, which could take the place in the arts, of the poisonous article which had heretofore been used. After having examined all the white substances which nature offers, he finally arrived at the white of zinc, and he discovered that this oxyde had all the qualities of the white of lead without having any of its inconveniences.

Whiter than the white lead, the oxyde of zinc reflects the light instead of absorbing it, gives a finer tone, and covers better the surface on which it is spread. Moreover it is not subjected to any of the action of the sulphurs, which blacken so quickly paintings in white lead. Finally, and it is the capital point, the preparation and use of it do not in any way affect the health of the workmen.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

When thou dost hear the wintry storm
And chilling north-winds rave,
Then let thy heart with love grow warm
For those who shelter crave;

Remember the poor,

They are at thy door:

Then give—freely give of thy store.

When thou with daily food art fed,
In plenty and at ease,
Then think of those who have no bread
Their hunger to appease;

Remember the poor,

They are at thy door;

Then give—freely give of thy store.

When thou in gay attire art clad—
Protected from the cold,
Then think of those so poorly clad
In tattered garments old;

Remember the poor,

They are at thy door;

Then give—freely give of thy store.

When thou at wintry nights dost lay
On pillows soft thy head,
Then turn thy thoughts to those who may
Have but a pauper's bed;

Remember the poor,

They are at thy door;

Then give—freely give of thy store.

YOUNG MEN'S DEPARTMENT. GOOD SOCIETY.

It should be the aim of young men to go into good society. We do not mean the rich, the proud and fashionable, but the society of the wise, the intelligent and the good. Where you find men that know more than you do, and for whose conversation one can gain information, it is always safe to be found. It has broke down many a man by associating with the low and vulgar—where the ribald song was inculcated—and the indecent story, to excite laughter and influence the bad passions. Lord Clarendon has attributed his success and happiness in life, to associating with persons more learned and virtuous than himself. If you wish to be respected—if you desire happiness and not misery, we advise you to associate with the intelligent and good. Strive for mental excellence and strict integrity, and you never will be found in the sinks of pollution, and on the benches of retailers and gamblers. Once habituate yourself to a virtuous course; once secure a love of good society, and no punishment would be greater than by accident to be obliged, for a half a day, to associate with the low and vulgar.

From the Boston Cultivator.

RESPECTABILITY.

There is at the present day, with the rising generation, a mistaken notion of respectability; they look upon labor as vulgar, and the handles of the plough less dignified than the yard-stick.—Such ideas are absurd, and if not corrected, will ere long, become ruinous. The cultivation of the soil is the foundation of our national prosperity, and they that look upon it otherwise, trespass against our nature. The laborers that have trodden the humbler paths of life have been exalted to the highest station on earth, and have achieved deeds of honor that will never be erased from the memory of mankind. They may crumble and turn to their native dust, but their deeds will live and be fresh in the memory of unborn millions. In an invasion of a foreign foe, who will check their advance—will the man of leisure? No, but the sturdy farmers; they are the bone and sinew of our country—they have but few equals and no superiors. The cultivating the soil is the most natural and useful employment in the creation of God, and when practised aright it is the most productive to the full development of the mental and physical powers which bring the highest prosperity, enjoyment, and truest satisfaction to men.—Why should the farmer care, if his hands are browned by the scorching rays of the noon-day sun? Why should he care if his clothes are at times a little dusty? They are badges of honor, far above the glittering robes of indolence.—The cultivators of the soil are the most independent class of people on earth; for if they invest capital in such employments, from the book of God

they have a warranty of an ample return, "while the earth endureth, seed time and harvest shall never fail."

Leominster, Mass.

L. A. R.

For the Michigan Farmer.

A NEW WORK PROPOSED.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just finished, for the first time, reading "*Downing's Fruits and Fruit trees of America*."—I consider it a work, invaluable in itself, to every person, able to own an orchard and fruit garden; and for which Mr. D. is deserving the gratitude of every farmer, gardener, orchardist and nurseryman in America. The work should be owned by every person able to obtain it, and no school library should be without it.

While reading the work I was forcibly struck with the following idea which suggested itself to my mind? Why cannot some one equally competent for such a task get up a work with a similar arrangement, entitled "*Domestic Animals of America—Or the breeding, rearing and management of domestic animals generally, with descriptions of all the finest breeds, native and foreign reared in this country, with directions for their management*." A work of this kind, got up by a person in all respects competent for the execution of the task, would, it seems to me, be of incalculable advantage to the American public.

Yours &c.

JUSTUS GAGE.

General Intelligence.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—CONGRESS.

The President recommends the establishment of an agricultural Bureau at Washington, as a distinct and independent Department. He also recommends the survey of a route for a rail road to California, and the establishment of a branch U. S. mint in the gold region. He suggests modifications in the tariff and the sub-treasury.

He recommends appropriation for the improvement of harbors, &c.

But little has yet been done in Congress. Gen. Cass has introduced a resolution in the Senate to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Austria, on account of the bad faith and barbarities exercised towards the Hungarians. Mr. Clay takes the opposite ground, and contends, that if such be the treachery of the Austrian Government, we need a Diplomatic agent there to protect our citizens. There has been some sparring in the Senate between Mr. Benton and Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, in regard to the slavery question, growing out of resolutions of the Missouri Legislature, presented by Mr. Atchison, in opposition to the Wilmot proviso, Mr. Benton taking ground against the said resolutions, as not embodying the real sentiments of the people of Missouri.

Applications have been made for the admission of three new States, viz. California, New Mexico, and Deseret. The last is the name of the proposed Mormon State in the valley of the Salt Lakes. A remonstrance against its admission, has been presented by another division of the great Mormon family located in Kentucky, who claim to be the true descendants and representatives of Joe Smith, and who charge their Salt Lake brethren with treasonable designs.

Foreign. Things are tranquil in France. Matters still remain unsettled between Russia and Turkey, in respect to the Hungarian refugees, the former still insisting upon their being given up, and the latter refusing. The French have recently captured a fortress in Algiers, and so great was the slaughter, that not a human being was left to tell the tale.

From California.—It will be recollected, that in one of our letters, or "Notes by the way," we mentioned the fact of Mr. Kennedy, of Berrien Co., having gone to California in quest of gold, leaving his magnificent farm in charge of his sons. We have recently received a letter from one of his sons, dated, Bertrand, December 23, in which he says:

I have received a letter from my father, now in California, dated Sacramento city, October, 26, 1849; he says the prospect of getting rich in the gold mines is poor, he arrived there the 16th of August, and had worked in the mines one week when he wrote, and made five dollars a day.

GRAND RIVER VALLEY.

DISTRICT OF DETROIT, }

Port of Grand Haven, Dec. 25, 1849. }

EXPORTS OF GRAND HAVEN.—The amount of exports from the Port of Grand Haven, during the navigation season, of 1849, were as follows:

26,218,000 feet of lumber	\$170,417 00
15,465,000 shingles	27,063 75
4,336,000 pieces of lath	6,504 00
1,321,000 staves	7,926 00
2,768 cords of wood	4,152 00
1,985 cords of Hemlock Bark	5,955 00
830 cords of Shingle Bolts	4,150 00
6,560 barrels of flour	26,240 00
15,530 bushels of wheat	11,647 50
1,654 barrels of cranberries	4,962 00
3,300 barrels of plaster	4,125 00
987 boxes of saleratus	4,935 00
782 dozen pails	1,759 50
4,786 pounds of wool	1,794 75
72 packs of fur	10,800 00
3 sacks of hops	45 00

Total, \$292,476 50

Respectfully yours,

DAN VELSEY, Deputy Collector.

N. B. Amount of exports for 1846 were

\$179,539 50

do do do 1847 were 258,579 00

do do do 1848 were 204,991 00

OAKLAND CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the members of the Oakland Co. Agricultural Society, held at the Court House on the first Tuesday of January, 1850. Horatio N. Howard was chosen Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, to wit: John Thomas, Alexander S. Brooks, Fredrick A. Williams, Linus Cone, Isaac I Voorhies, Charles Baldwin, Luman Fuller, Harrison Voorhies, Andrew C. Walker, Joseph J. Todd.

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DETROIT PRICE CURRENT,

Flour, bbl.	\$4 00	Salt,	\$1 11½
Corn, bu	31	Butter,	14
Oats,	20	Eggs, doz.	16
Rye,	37	Hides, lb	3a6½
Barley,	50	Wheat, bu	80
Hogs, 100 lbs	3 00	Hams, lb	7
Apples, bu	1 00	Onions, bu	50a63
Potatoes,	43	Cranberries,	1 00
Hay, ton	5a6 00	Buckwheat, 100 lbs	1 25
Wool, lb	25a40	Indian Meal, "	75
Pasa, bu	75	Beef, "	2 50
Beans,	75	Lard, lb retail	7
Beef, bbl	6a7 00	Honey,	1 10
Pork,	10 50a12 50	Apples, dried	1 50
White Fish,	6a5 50	Peaches, do	2 50
Trout,	3 50a6 50	Clover Seed, bu	2 50
Cod Fish, lb	5a5½	Herd's Grass, bu	4 50
Cheese,	7	Flax, bu	75
Wood, cord	2a2 25	Lime, bbl	75

MARTIN'S PREMIUM COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES!

LADIES and gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens.
Miniatures taken without regard to the weather.
Rooms in the Odd Fellows' Hall Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, DETROIT AND LANSING, MICHIGAN.

THE undersigned have unequalled facilities for purchase and sale of Real Estate, the payment of Taxes, reclaiming Lands sold for Taxes, the purchase of Lands at Tax sales, the examination of Taxes, the entry of State or Government lands, the examination and platting of Lands, leasing city and village property, and collecting Bonds, Mortgages, and other evidences of debt; the purchase and sale of Michigan State Liabilities, &c.
They have careful and trustworthy Agents at the principal places in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and in each of the organized counties of this State, and have also township plans of nearly all the towns of the state.

MACY & DRIGGS.

DETROIT AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

T. S. SPRAGUE, dealer in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Horse Powers, Smit and Threshing Machines, Flower, Field and Garden Seeds, Bulbous Roots of all kinds, Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, No. 30, Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge st., Detroit, Mich.

The highest market price paid for grass and clover seed, dried apples, &c. &c.

Consignments of pork, lard, butter, and produce generally respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

Country dealers supplied at manufacturers' prices. All orders by mail or otherwise faithfully executed.

Our assortment will be found, on examination, to comprise everything wanted for use by the farmer, the dairyman and the gardener.

Farmers and dealers are cordially invited to call and examine our stock after the 20th of April, when we shall open the establishment.

Any thing not comprised in our catalogue, which is called for, will be promptly furnished without any additional expense to the purchaser.

Resolution

Passed unanimously by the "State Agricultural Society" of the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That we are gratified to learn that Messrs. Sprague & Co. are establishing in Detroit, a warehouse for keeping improved agricultural machines and implements, and the choicest variety of seeds for gardens and farms, adapted to the wants of the people of this state, and hope that people living in Michigan will appreciate the benefits of such an establishment within our limits, and give it their patronage.

EPAPHRO. RANSOM, President.

A. W. HOVEY, Secretary.

DETROIT PLASTER MILL.

THE Undersigned, having a Plaster Mill adjoining William Brewster's Ware House, below and near the foot of Randolph street, which is now in full operation, have added a fine run of stone, are now prepared to grind as fine as customers may wish.

—ALSO—

have on hand a large quantity already ground. Will be able to supply customers whenever they call, at the rate of seven dollars per ton, in bags, boxes, or anything they may choose to bring.

We would recommend farmers to use bags as much as possible, as it is a convenient way of carrying plaster, and is a saving in transportation, and does not injure them more than grain. Or, if they choose, it will be put up in barrels, with the original cost of the barrel, in any quantity.

We shall also keep constantly on hand a quantity of very fine white, for hard finish, stucco, &c.

Very fine bags can be had at the mill.

DAVID FRENCH, Agent.

Detroit, Jan'y 1, 1850.

STOVES AND Agricultural Implements.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms, a general assortment of Stoves, Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron, and Hollow wares, of every description.

—ALSO—

an assortment of agricultural implements, including Peekskill, Eagle, Wisconsin and Michigan Plows, Cultivators, Cradles, Scythes, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Scrapers, Forks, Churns (atmosphere) Wash Boards, &c., &c.

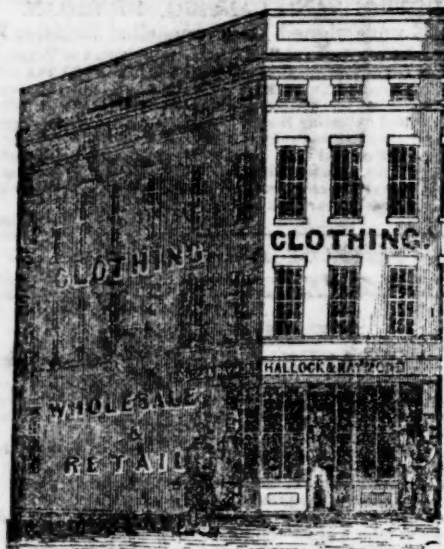
D. O. & W. PENFIELD.

SMITH'S Patent Ventilating Smit Machine—

Also, Mott's Agricultural Furnace, for sale by

D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD.

Detroit, Jan'y 1850.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES. usually kept in a Clothing Establishment, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest possible rates. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., on hand and made up to order, in the most fashionable and durable style. Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment, Corner Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit. Jan 1



DR. L. C. ROSE, having purchased the right to vend Dr. Banning's Body Brace in the State of Michigan, asks to announce that he may be consulted gratuitously at his office and residence, on Miami Avenue Detroit, relative to the use of the Brace for the auxiliary relief of weaknesses of the vocal, pulmonary, digestive, spinal and nervous system, in the case of both ladies and gentlemen, particularly in the case of weakness and spinal deformities, so common to children, ladies, and sedentary gentlemen in this climate.

The principle on which these affections are relieved by the brace is:—

1st. By firmly supporting the loins or weak part of the back, pushing it forward under the shoulder, and thereby balancing the latter upon the body's axis.

2d. By lifting, but not compressing the sunken abdomen; also removing a dragging from the parts above, thereby expanding the waist and chest and strengthening the whole body by the consequent upward and outward bracing of the supported organs, an action and principle entirely different from that of corsets and shoulder braces, removing all desire for, or propriety in their use.

The medical profession are invited to call.

A lady in attendance upon ladies.

Rooms open from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

Patients unable to go out will be visited at their dwellings, whenever the request is made.

Physicians can be supplied with the braces at a liberal discount at wholesale.

Also, the braces can be obtained of Dr. Thomas B. Clark, on Jefferson Ave. Jan 1

T. H. ARMSTRONG,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

SUPERIOR HATS AND CAPS,

No. 58, Woodward Avenue,

(Between the Presbyterian Church, and Jefferson Avenue,

Sign of Big Hat, Detroit.

ALSO, Dealer in Furs, Robes, Muffs, Umbrellas, Canes, Gloves, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves, &c., very cheap for cash.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of Farmers and others coming into the city, pledging himself to sell as cheap as any other establishment east of New York.

His stock of Hats and Caps are of his own manufacture, and warranted the best.

Orders for any style of Hat or Cap promptly attended to.

WINTER SEASON—1849-50. CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!**EAGLE & ELLIOTT,**

No. 61, Woodward Ave., Larned Bl'k, Detroit.

HAVING completed their Fall purchase, are now prepared to offer for sale an extensive and complete assortment, comprising 50,000 garments of every grade, style, quality and size, to be had in the market. Among which may be found the most fashionable as well as the most substantial. Manufactured in Philadelphia, mechanically cut, and unsurpassed in neatness of pattern and design, purchased particularly for this market, and for the winter season of 1849-50.

Merchants in the interior, and adjacent parts of Canada, are invited to call at No. 61, Woodward Avenue, and examine the extensive stock of the subscribers. Having purchased their entire stock this season, in the Philadelphia market, they can offer a great variety of styles and sizes, and sell their goods to wholesale purchasers at New York whole-sale prices; or at retail quantities to suit purchasers, at their usual low and satisfactory prices.

EAGLE & ELLIOTT.

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